THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

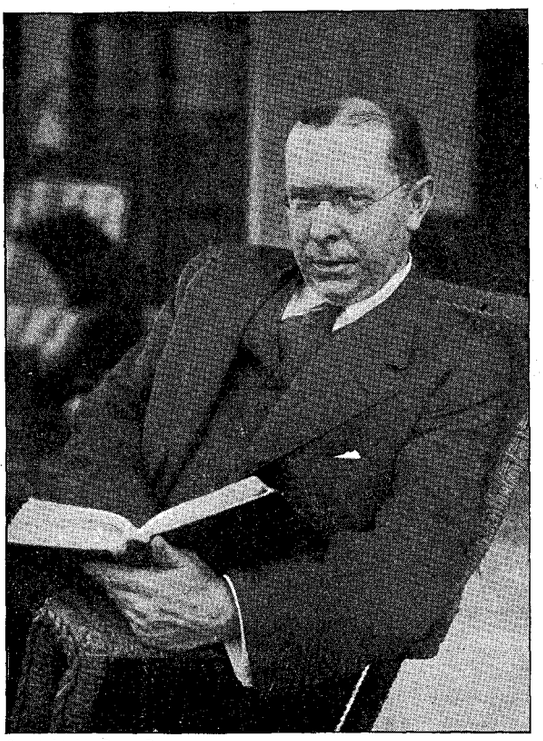
Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Benj. F. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; W. J. Funk, Sec'y), 354–360 Fourth Ave., New York

VOL. XLVII., No. 8 NEW YORK, AUGUST 23, 1913 WHOLE NUMBER 1218

TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE IMPEACHMENT OF GOVERNOR SULZER

STARTLED by the impeachment of Governor Sulzer "for wilful misconduct" and "high crimes and misdemeanors," the press hurriedly note that he is the first executive of the Empire State and the ninth governor of any State to be so accused, and then proceed to consider the affair as the climax in the war being waged in New York between the Governor and Tammany. Two points of view predominate in this editorial discussion. The writers seem to aline themselves into two groups: those who contend that whatever the Governor may have done, he is not so bad as his accusers, and that the whole prosecution is simply the revenge which the corrupt machine is wreaking upon an executive who dared be independent; and those who insist that William Sulzer's wrong-doing is not to be obscured by the motives or the morals of his accusers. Looking ahead, most observers predict the end of Sulzer's public career, tho it is asserted by some that an acquittal at the hands of the impeachment court, with the exposure of the whole proceeding as a political plot, may greatly redound to his credit. As for Tammany and Charles F. Murphy, the prevailing opinion of the press seems to be that a present triumph and temporary tightening of control of the State government may be followed by a great popular reaction which will permanently weaken them. Then glancing at the present situation, the editors see the Governor denying the charges against him, protesting against unconstitutional procedure in preferring the impeachment; they see him occupying the executive offices, while many officials prefer to do business with Lieutenant-Governor Glynn, to whom, according to the more common interpretation of the State Constitution, all gubernatorial powers are transferred until the acquittal of the Governor. Since a judicial determination may settle this point, the rare spectacle of "two Governors" in Albany is not thought likely to last long.



Copyrighted by Brown Bros.

THE HEIR-APPARENT AT ALBANY.

Lieut.-Gov. Martin H. Glynn, who will succeed Governor Sulzer if the impeachment proceedings end in conviction, and who may act as Governor until the end of the trial.

The charges resulting in impeachment, it will be remembered, are the sequel of Governor Sulzer's open break with the State machine, the defeat of his primary bill, after he had stumped the State in its behalf, and the publication of stories of perjury and breach of promise harking back to earlier years. It was before the Frawley Committee of the State Legislature, empowered to ferret out wrong-doing in connection with campaign funds and election expenses, that more damaging charges were made. The testimony heard by this committee persuaded them, according to their report to the legislature,

"That it was false when William Sulzer swore that he had received only $5,460 of campaign contributions, and that he did so with full knowledge that he had received an amount many times that sum and had converted the same to his private uses; that he used contributions given to aid in his election for the purchase of stocks in Wall Street, which he or his agents still hold; that he had been engaged in stock-market speculations at the time that he, as Governor, was earnestly pressing legislation against the New York Stock Exchange which would affect the business and prices of the

TERMS: $3 a year, in advance; four months, $1; single copy, 10 cents; postage to Canada 85 cents a year, other foreign postage $1.50 a year. **RECEIPT** of payment is shown in about two weeks by date on address label; subscription including the month named. **CAUTION:** If date is not properly extended after each payment, notify publishers promptly. Instructions for **RENEWAL, DISCONTINUANCE, or CHANGE OF ADDRESS** should be sent *two weeks* before the date they are to go into effect. *Both old and new addresses* must always be given. **DISCONTINUANCE:** We find that many of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. Nevertheless, it is not assumed that continuous service is desired, but subscribers are expected to notify us with reasonable promptness to stop if the paper is no longer required. **PRESENTATION COPIES:** Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354–360 Fourth Avenue, New York, and Salisbury Square, London. E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Exchange, and that there was evidence before this committee to sustain a finding that as Governor he has punished legislators who opposed him by vetoing legislation enacted for the public welfare, and has traded executive approval of bills for support of his direct primary and other measures."

This report, which elaborated these charges in considerable detail, giving names and dates, a list of certain contributions not filed by the Governor and a promise that "there is in the possession of this committee further authentic information of other similar evidence," was made the basis of the articles of impeachment in the assembly. The resolution of impeachment was passed on August 13, after an all-night session, by a vote of 79 to 45. According to correspondents of the New York City newspapers, the vote was not taken until the organization had rounded up missing members, and only after many telephone conversations with Mr. Murphy in New York.

Doubtless on advice of counsel, Governor Sulzer has issued no detailed defense for publication, and it is generally understood that none will be made until he appears next month before the State Senate and Court of Appeals acting together as a court of impeachment. A story has appeared in the newspapers of a confession by Mrs. Sulzer of her responsibility for the speculations with her husband's campaign funds. According to this report, she admitted that she had taken the money without Mr. Sulzer's knowledge, to replenish the depleted family exchequer. This version of the affair has, however, been given little credit by the press. The Governor's brief denial of the allegations contained in the Frawley report runs as follows:

"I deny that I used any campaign contributions for personal use.

"I deny that I speculated in Wall Street or used money contributed for campaign purposes to buy stocks either in my own name or otherwise.

"I never had an account with Fuller & Gray or Boyer & Griswold. I never heard of these firms, do not know the members, and knew nothing about the transactions with these firms testified to before the Frawley Committee until recently threatened with exposure and the alleged transactions were brought to my attention by the Frawley Committee.

"The stock matter with Harris & Fuller was not a speculative account or matter, but a loan made upon stocks as collateral, which stocks had been acquired and paid for years before my nomination for the office of Governor and from other sources than Harris & Fuller.

"Certain checks given to me for campaign purposes were deposited to my personal account, and thereafter I paid the amount of said checks to my Campaign Committee.

"In filing my statement of receipts and disbursements with the Secretary of State I relied on information furnished me by the persons in immediate charge of my campaign, and in whom I had, and have, the most implicit confidence, and I believe the statement furnished by them to me to be accurate and true."

Copyrighted, 1913, by Eustace Hale Ball.

STEPPING DOWN.

Governor Sulzer, as a photographer recently caught him walking down the Capitol steps at Albany. But tho he has been impeached, he expects to be acquitted and to continue his residence in the "People's House," and to carry on his daily work in the executive chambers in the Capitol until the end of his term.

Governor Sulzer's friends say that more specific disproof of the charges against him will soon be forthcoming. Meanwhile, they ask the people of the State to give their Governor the benefit of the doubt. "The people of the State of New York and the people of the United States," declares the Albany *Knickerbocker Press* (Ind.), are "solidly behind William Sulzer as Governor of the Empire State." Letters have been pouring in to newspaper offices pleading Sulzer's services as Governor, his support of reform measures, his opposition to Tammany, as reasons for disbelieving or suspending judgment on the charges against him.

The Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) finds it "so difficult to believe that a man who had the moral courage to defy the powerful boss, with foreknowledge of the consequences, could have been guilty of such mean and dishonorable conduct in the administration of his campaign funds" that it concludes, "that level-headed people will suspend final judgment until the Governor's defense shall have been examined and weighed."

Even suppose that he did wrong, asks one friendly newspaper, the Syracuse *Journal* (Ind.), "which do you prefer—Sulzer, who grievously sinned before he became Governor, but who has been assailing vice in Tammany's citadel ever since that time, or Murphy in absolute control of the government?" Much the same is the attitude of those who reason: "Sulzer may be peccable, but the people owe him more than they do Tammany." The arguments of the Syracuse *Post-Standard* (Rep.), Utica *Press* (Ind.), Buffalo *Courier* (Dem.),

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

New York *Evening Mail* (Prog.), Rochester *Herald* (Ind.), and other dailies in New York State, and such papers as the Philadelphia *North American* (Prog.), and Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) outside, may be well summed up in these words of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.):

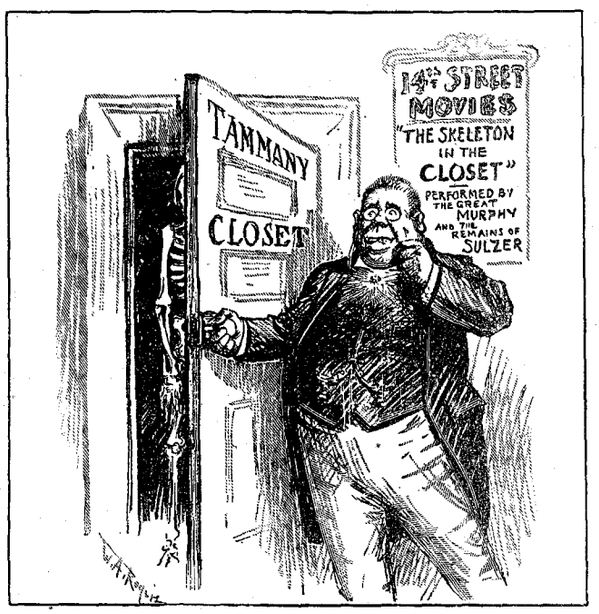
"What does New York gain by putting Sulzer out of office for doing wrong before he took his seat when the occasion of his removal is the right that he did after he assumed office? He is impeached because he was honest, not because he was dishonest."

And the Philadelphia daily observes elsewhere:

"If Governor Sulzer was guilty before election, after election he put both feet on the ground and said in effect: 'I will not hand over this government to you blackmailers to save myself. If there is a price to be paid I will pay it. I will not betray my trust.' However the charges may read, it is for this defiance that he will be tried, if he is tried. The integrity of the executive office, not the financial integrity of the executive officer, is the real issue at stake."

On the other hand, the Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.) declares that the fact that the accused Governor of New York has "been working in the people's cause" is no defense against such acts as he is charged with. And the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), which sees clearly enough that Tammany Hall is behind the whole affair, believes that "Tammany Hall's code of political ethics and Tammany Hall's motives in this case are well enough understood," and thinks it "certain that Governor Sulzer would never have been in peril if his monumental egotism and Murphy's political principles hadn't clashed," is nevertheless constrained to continue:

"Yet Tammany Hall did not construct the succession of events which the testimony before the Frawley Committee portrayed. Tammany Hall did not swear to a false statement of campaign contributions and file it in the name of William Sulzer. Tammany Hall did not buy stocks for William Sulzer under a secret account. Tammany Hall did not indorse William Sulzer's name on campaign checks and turn them over to a stock-broker."

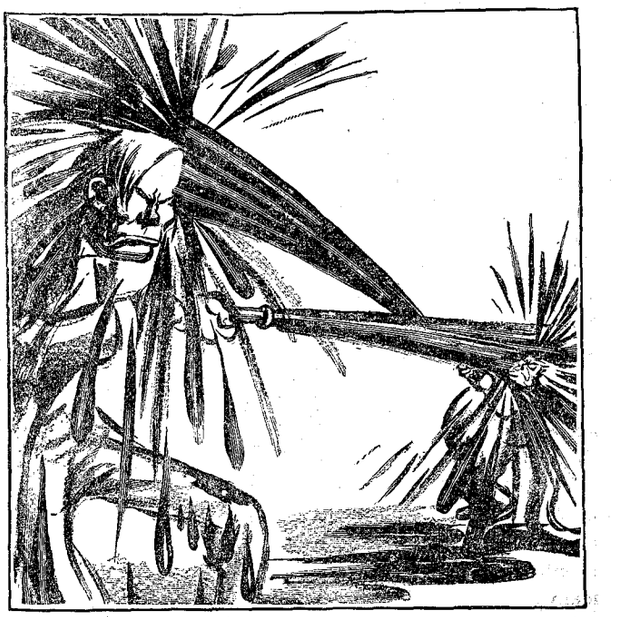


Copyrighted by the New York Herald Company.

THE SKELETON MAY BE SULZER'S—BUT IT'S IN MURPHY'S CLOSET.
—Rogers in the New York *Herald.*

So, too, the New York *World* (Dem.), once a strong supporter of Sulzer, declares that "the Governor has nobody to blame but himself for his downfall," and "that no matter what defense Governor Sulzer may offer, his public career is ended." The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) agrees that

"The scandal completely ruins the New York Governor politically, whatever may be his legal accountability. The country has been shown no such blatant hypocrisy in a public man in many a year. While gambling in stocks with a recklessness that financially embarrassed him during his campaign for Governor, he was particularly vociferous about walking in 'the street called straight'; and after his election, this gubernatorial margin speculator became a zealous reformer of stock-exchange practises through legislation. That his fall may be traced to Wall Street gambling seems clear; but the man's brazen deception of the people in his public life makes the ordinary stock-market trader seem a saint by comparison."



Copyrighted by the Press Publishing Company.

TWO CAN PLAY AT IT.
—Minor in the New York *Evening World.*

Editorial thumbs are likewise turned down in the sanctums of the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), *Sun* (Ind.), *Evening Post* (Ind.) and *Telegraph* (Dem.), Poughkeepsie *Star* (Rep.), Buffalo *Express* (Rep.) and *Times* (Dem.), Binghamton *Press* (Ind.), Chicago *News* (Ind.), Pittsburg *Sun* (Ind.), Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.), and Newark *Star* (Dem.)

Tho weeks may elapse before the New York State Senate and Court of Appeals act upon the articles of impeachment and tho new developments are likely to arise any day, the newspapers are speculating upon the effect of the Sulzer impeachment upon State politics. To the Washington *Times* (Prog.), "the Empire State situation is distressing. . . . It looks as if Tammany, under the despised Murphy, was in sight of a long period of more complete control, in city and State than it has known." But others, including the Baltimore *Sun*, St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Dem.), Newark *News* (Ind.), and Cincinnati *Times-Star* (Rep.), argue that this exposure of Tammany methods will react against the present leader and his organization. In destroying Sulzer, says the St. Louis paper, Murphy "has so thoroughly advertised his own appalling and lawless control of power" as to insure the defeat of future schemes.

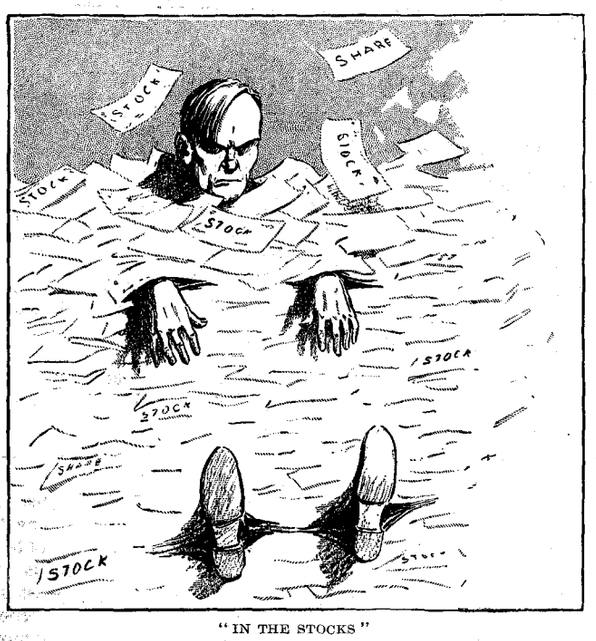
What the country would like to know, observes the Springfield *Republican*,

"Is the number of Tammany officials against whom charges worse than those against Sulzer might have been brought and sustained—but who were protected because they had the discretion not to thwart the organization? While the full airing and settlement of the Governor's case is the first thing, this other phase of the matter seems fortunately so to hold attention that Tammany's victory over Sulzer may be barren, except in the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

vindictive satisfaction it yields Charles Francis Murphy in Sulzer's downfall."

It is to be expected that the Sulzer affair would bring pointed observation from other States on the way they do things in our greatest commonwealth. Says the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.):



"IN THE STOCKS"
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

"It rarely bolsters one's faith in popular institutions to look at government in the State of New York, whether Federal, State, or municipal. We denizens of the expansive West believe in the American Commonwealth in spite of New York—not because of her."

PRESIDENT WILSON AND THE COLOR LINE

POSTMASTER-GENERAL BURLESON'S move to segregate the negro clerks in his department, the Administration's failure to put through the appointment of a colored Democrat of Oklahoma as Register of the Treasury, and the nomination of a white man to succeed a negro as Minister to Haiti, indicate that President Wilson, with three Southerners in his Cabinet, is likely to find the problem of negro patronage even more embarrassing than did his predecessors. The nomination of Madison R. Smith, of Missouri, as Minister to the colored Republic of Haiti causes special surprize, this office having almost always gone to a colored citizen. "The Wilson Administration does not seem to be disposed to make a last-ditch stand in favor of negro office-holders when senatorial opposition of the Vardaman sort raises the issue of 'the supremacy of the white race,'" remarks the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), and in the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) we read:

"It is seriously stated that the President has been advised that any nomination of a negro to any important Federal office would be resisted to the bitter end by certain Southern Senators, and this threat, coupled with the rejection of the colored man nominated by him for Register of the Treasury, has no doubt influenced him in making the incongruous selection of a white man as the Minister to a black republic. There are phases of the race question which are worthy of the best consideration of thoughtful men everywhere, but that problem will never be solved by the fanatical crusading of the Vardamans, and in yielding to such unworthy prejudice Mr. Wilson has shown a lack of backbone."

It had become almost a tradition that the office of Register of the Treasury, like that of Minister to Haiti, should be filled by a negro, yet when President Wilson nominated Mr. A. E. Patterson the opposition of certain Southern Senators was so violent that the name was withdrawn at the nominee's request. Senator Vardaman, it seems, has declared that no negro shall be appointed to any executive office in which there may be white employees subordinate to him. The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), however, refuses to believe that the President will accept this edict. We read:

"Shall the President give up the historic right of the Executive to appoint to office, to the extent at least of permitting a fraction of the Senate to bar out ten millions of American citizens from serving the Government, save in the lowest positions, and then as lepers set apart? . . . Shall he fling the negro overboard after more of his race voted for Wilson than for any other Democratic candidate; shall he be a just President of all the American people, or only of those of the white race? Is the 'New Freedom' to be accepted as preaching political doctrines whose truths are no longer truths when they meet the color line?"

After referring to the segregation of negro clerks by some of President Wilson's Cabinet officers, this New York paper, always a champion of the colored man, goes on to say:

"That all of this will go without challenge is not to be expected. The Progressive Senators are already alive to their opportunity. The colored people themselves are beginning to be heard from, and their political influence is not to be despised. But we do not believe that this phase of it will concern Mr. Wilson. We think that when the matter is put before him in its true light, he will withhold his sanction from it, just as we believe that he will not permit any Southern reactionaries, however influential, to deter him from giving, in the matter of offices, fair play to a heavily disadvantaged race."

In the opinion of Mr. Lester A. Walton, editor of the New York *Age* (Colored), there is a curious inconsistency in a Democracy opposed to "social equality" between the races sending a white minister to a black republic. In a letter to the New York *Times*, Mr. Walton writes:

"For years the Government has followed the precedent of sending a colored man to represent the United States at Haiti, and it is understood that the black republic, knowing that color prejudice is rampant in this country, prefers a colored man to represent the United States at Port au Prince. Despite the rantings of Vardaman, Tillman, and Hoke Smith about 'social equality,' they insist on the appointment of a white man as United States Minister to Haiti. Of course they fully understand that one of the chief duties of our new Minister will be to fraternize with the black people of Haiti. Mr. and Mrs. Smith will not only be entertained around the festal board, but they will have to entertain the Haitians.

"To Santo Domingo and other southern countries where colored people are in control of the Government the Administration at Washington has found it advisable to send white men as diplomatic representatives, irrespective of its policy to do everything in its power to stamp out 'social equality.' A rumor is current that the radical Democrats are even in favor of sending a white man to Liberia as Minister. This little African Republic has never had a white United States Minister. It is said that among those who are applicants for the position are three Southern white men who, like Madison R. Smith, are willing to lay aside their color prejudice—at least temporarily."

Another side of the question is suggested by the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.), which, commenting on the nomination of Mr. Patterson before his name was withdrawn, remarks that for years the principal complaint of the South against the Republican party has been based on the appointment of negroes to positions which gave them authority over white men and women. Moreover, "what is left to-day of the Democratic solidarity of the South is largely explainable on that ground." Therefore—

"Is it not dangerous, at least from a party standpoint, that a Democratic Administration should conjure this old and troublesome issue? With what grace can the South protest in the future against negro office-holders foisted upon it by Republican

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CHICAGO'S POLICEWOMEN.

The members of Chicago's newly appointed feminine guardians of law and order standing for their first photograph in the city police headquarters. From the reader's left to right they are: Mrs. Anna Loucks, Miss Clara Olsen, Miss Fannie Wilsey, Mrs. Margaret Wilson, Miss Elsie Parks, Mrs. Margaret Butler, Mrs. Alice Clements, Mrs. Emma Newcomb, Mrs. T. D. Meder, and Mrs. Gertrude Howe Britton.

administrations when the Republicans can answer with the precedent approved by a Democratic Administration? With what consistency can the South justify its political solidarity when its own party trenches upon the very crux of that solidarity?

"Is there not some way to handle the unavoidable question of negro patronage without creating an Ethiop Banquo's ghost that will inevitably rise up to haunt us?"

POLICEWOMEN IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO'S LATEST NOVELTY in the establishment of a squad of policewomen on the regular force is not an innovation so real as apparent, in the view of some editorial observers, among them *The Wisconsin State Journal* (Madison), which calls attention to the fact that "within the last few months all over the country women have been appointed on the police force, even in States which do not have equal franchise." In this connection it is remarked by some that Chicago's ten original policewomen "ought to be able to demonstrate very speedily the wisdom of the Illinois Legislature in giving women the vote," while others, noting that unquestionably there is special work cut out for the policewomen, offer in evidence, among their several qualifications, the experience of many European countries that the policewoman is "the best and most effective agent" in the fight against "the monster of modern society" known as "the white slaver." Of the ten Chicago women added to the staff of Chief of Police McWeeny by appointment of Mayor Harrison, we read in the press, eight are widows. Their ages run from twenty-five to fifty, and their height from five feet two inches to five feet ten. Their weight ranges from 100 pounds to 170 pounds. The present appointments, we learn, are for a period of sixty days, after which the Civil Service Commission will hold regular examinations for the positions. The particular duty of the policewomen, it is generally forecasted, will be to see to the protection of women and children; altho, with the full authority of a policeman, they will have to be prepared to meet whatever exceptional duty chances on their beat. But this is just where the trouble comes in, according to the New York *World*, which questions the wisdom of Chicago's new move, altho it admits that:

"There is plenty of police work that women might do to advantage. As sanitary police, as special officers of the Health Department, they certainly would not prove more inefficient or careless than men. All the business of the police is not to deal with criminals and rowdies and violent persons of both sexes. But there is emergency work any policeman must be ready to do at a moment's notice. When Officer Blank, in natty blue jacket and skirt, with star on her breast, hears of a hold-up or murder in a low dive on the Levee in Chicago, what is she going to do? Will she seize the murderer red-handed, wrest his smoking pistol from him, and march him off to the corner, bruised and subdued, to wait for the wagon, while a mob clamors for his life? Until Chicago has settled this delicate question of a woman's physical disability for the rougher duties of the police, less progressive communities will probably prefer to wait and get along as best they can in the old-fashioned way."

In complete disagreement with such a stand is the Chicago *Daily News*, holding that Chicago's policewomen signalize the passing of the old notion that "any officer of the law must be a heavy-footed and more or less slow-witted male person armed with a formidable club and a revolver." We are reminded that New York and Chicago have some time since discovered the superiority as policemen of the "clean-limbed, alert, tall, and vigorous" type of young man, and *The News* adds:

"But the appointment of women to the police force goes further and throws the emphasis upon sympathy and understanding instead of upon mere muscle. Tho the new appointees constitute a novelty, they will doubtless be able to discharge their duties effectively, for the conditions have long been preparing for just such a departure. The success of women as probation officers and in other positions of trust and responsibility has prepared the women themselves and also the community for women police officers. Chicago welcomes its new guardians and is well assured that they will prove their usefulness on bathing-beach and playground and in public dance halls and other places where the young, and especially young girls, are exposed to peculiar dangers."

Along this line the Charleston *News and Courier* points out as a defect of American police systems that they have not properly dealt with the white-slave traffic, which "grew to immense proportions before the police really knew what was going on," whereas in Europe policewomen have won a splendid record for themselves in this field of activity. The Police Commissioner of Scotland Yard, *The News and Courier* tells us, testified before the International Congress in London that in this crusade he believes the assistance of policewomen "to be essential to success," which leads the Charleston paper to suggest:

"If the woman policeman is really the best instrument which the law can find with which to combat the evil which probably costs America more than any other country on the globe, by all means let us have women policemen at once. We can go to school to Europe for learning of many sorts, and perhaps this is a matter in which we can profit from her experience."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A RAILROAD MAIL "STRIKE"

THE REFUSAL of the "Clover Leaf" road to carry mails under its present contract after October 1 "brings Uncle Sam face to face with the strike problem in a new form," observes the Washington *Star*. Fortunately, however, as the press point out, while the other roads share the "Clover Leaf's" dissatisfaction with the present compensation for mail transportation, they insist that its action is by no means to be considered representative. Indeed, in their protest to the Post-Office Department, they concede that the carrying of the mails is a social obligation—only, they should be better paid for the service. The action of the "Clover Leaf"—the Toledo, St. Louis & Western — was caused, according to Washington and St. Louis dispatches, by "the increased weight of mail-matter under the parcel-post system, without alleged adequate compensation." We are further informed by the Brooklyn *Eagle* that the $62,000 annually received by the "Clover Leaf" from the Post-Office Department "does not meet the actual cost of transporting mail-matter." The New York *Journal of Commerce*, which admits that the railroads as common carriers have "certain obligations," adds significantly: "The performance of these duties, however, can not be construed as requiring the confiscation of their property, and the Government can not compel action leading to that result." Yet *The Wall Street Journal* believes that the railroads fully understand "the absolute necessity of continuing to carry the mails, no matter how unsatisfactory the pay." It says further:

"There may be a certain usefulness in preserving their legal right to refuse to contract with the Government, but the railroads themselves have (to their abiding credit) not failed to distinguish between legal rights and practical obligations. No matter what the appearances may be, there is no danger of a widespread refusal of the railroads to carry the mails. . . . The railroads will continue their propaganda for a broad and fair treatment of the subject by Congress. But meanwhile they will transport the mails."

Yes, comments the New York *World* on this "foolish railroad threat":

"It would be interesting to watch the management of any railroad—the 'Clover Leaf' preferred, as it has given notice of its intention—undertake to obstruct the carriage of the United States mail. What happened when certain labor agitators and their followers attempted the experiment some years ago has not been forgotten.

"On the whole, it is a safe prediction that the Toledo, St. Louis & Western and its managers and directors will not secede from the Union. The railroads have been stanch defenders of the Constitution in times of their own necessity. They should know its uses in other hands than their own."

But, "supposing the unsupposable," says the Springfield *Republican*, "that a large trunk line like the Pennsylvania or the New Haven should go on strike, the result might easily be the seizure of the roads by the Government in order to keep the mails going." In view of the opening words of "The Railroads' Appeal for Fair Payment for Carrying the People's Mail," things seem hardly likely to come to such a pass. We quote this protest, drawn up by a Committee on Railway Mail Pay, representing 264 railroad companies:

"To carry the people's mail quickly, safely, and frequently is a social obligation which the railroads freely concede. It is a service voluntarily performed, for no law compels a railroad company to carry mails unless it contracts to do so. The courts hold, however, that if the railroads so contract, they must do so on terms named by the Government. . . . . .

"Railroad officers have felt, ever since the present method of railway-mail payment was established in 1873, that this compensation was unjustly low.

"This opinion is still held by experienced railroad officers throughout the country, but with even greater firmness and earnestness, on account of the increasing costs of railroad operation combined with frequent heavy reductions in railway-mail pay made by the Government."

It is maintained that the railroads, which last year received $51,697,374.49 from the Government for carrying the mails, "are underpaid by at least $15,000,000 per year." It is explained that "a very large amount of service is demanded for which the nation makes no payment whatever," and that "the Government makes no additional payment for speed or for frequency of service." The assertion is likewise made that the weight of mail carried, which is the basis of pay, should be ascertained every year, instead of every four years. Then there is the parcel post. This "started January 1, 1913, and immediately there was a great increase of mail and a reduction of express-matter, for which the railroads had been previously paid." While Congress "has allowed a 5 per cent. increase in pay to compensate for the parcel post," the records, we are told, "already indicate that the Government's postal revenues will increase this year from 20 to 30 per cent. on account of the parcel post." On this particular point, says a writer on railway affairs in the New York *Journal of Commerce*, the feeling of railroad men is especially strong, and "the recent order of the Postmaster-General extending the parcel-post weight limit to twenty pounds to take effect on August 15," is one of the principal "bones of contention." This authority continues:

"The carriers being paid by weight and space utilized in the transportation of mail-matter, they are now entering vigorous protests to members of Congress and the Postmaster-General against the imposition upon them of a 'Government freight business' without provision being made for the compensation of the roads for the extra services which are not provided for in their mail-carrying contracts. . . . . .

"On the one hand, it is asserted, the Government has taken away certain revenues which the railroads would have derived from the express companies on parcels which have been transferred to the parcel post, and there it has compelled the roads to carry the additional weight in mail-matter without compensating them. Railroad men admit that the parcel post is here to stay and that it serves a public need, but they strenuously object to the 20-pound parcel business which the Government has determined to handle without providing immediately for additional payment."

While it is stated "with the greatest emphasis" in *The Journal of Commerce* "that there is no concerted movement under way by the carriers to refuse to carry the mails," it is said to be known, however, that such refusal "unless some relief in the matter of increased pay is granted, is now considered by many railroad officers as practically the only course open to the carriers." This suggestion finds no encouragement in the daily press, but such journals as the Philadelphia *Record*, New York *Times*, and Brooklyn *Eagle* are persuaded that there is much justice in the railroads' demands. The Brooklyn paper, for instance, concludes:

"The United States Government is rich enough to pay for the service it gets. It should not sponge on anybody, or on any institution, least of all upon the public service corporations, to which it is at the best none too kind."

Less sympathetic is the attitude of the New York *Commercial*, which, it believes, "voices the general opinion of the people when it says that the most profitable class of business transacted by the railroads of this country is the carriage of the mails." The action of the "Clover Leaf" might, in its opinion, "be called strong-arm work." Continuing:

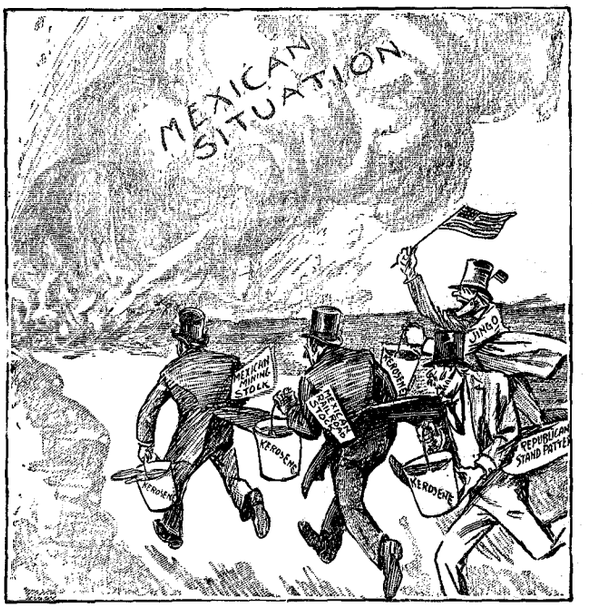
"This country will stand no nonsense from the railroads regarding the transportation of mail-matter. The railroads have been defended against strikers and rioters by the Federal Government, and the people of this country, the very first morning that they miss their mail, will demand from the Federal Government protection against the railroads even if it becomes necessary to operate them by military force as France had to do about three months ago."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Copyrighted by Henry Barrett Chamberlin.

ANXIOUS MOMENTS.

—French in the Chicago *Record-Herald.*



HELPING IT ALONG.

—Kirby in the New York *World.*

WHY WE HAVE A MEXICAN PROBLEM.

THE SALVADOR "PEACE TREATY"

WHILE the Republic of Salvador, the first nation to sign one of Secretary Bryan's "peace treaties," is the smallest of the Central American States, with a population about equal to that of Philadelphia, and an army of 3,000 men, according to press reports, nevertheless the signing of the treaty is considered important because of the fact that it is identical with the agreements the Secretary of State hopes to make in rapid succession now "with the great nations with whom the United States has relations." The treaty, we are told, provides for the investigation by an impartial commission of all matters of dispute between the United States and Salvador, and during such investigation the contracting parties pledge themselves to engage in no hostile act. Both parties, however, reserve the right "to act independently on the subject-matter of the dispute after the report of the commission shall have been submitted." As soon as ratifications are exchanged the treaty will go into effect for a period of five years, and it is further stipulated that it shall remain in force at the end of this term "until twelve months after one high contracting party has given notice to the other of any intention to terminate it." The whole intent of the "peace treaties," says the New York *Commercial*, is based on the belief, "that wars will never come if time is allowed for hotheads to cool and if the facts are made public to all the world." Invitations to join in such preventive agreements have been issued to twenty-six nations, the Boston *Transcript* notes, and affects to be relieved about "the dangerous possibility of Salvador attacking us without due warning," while it adds that:

"Twenty-five nations have politely exprest the degree of interest in the proposal which a communication from a great Power is sure to elicit. Now that little Salvador has carried its interest to the point of signing a treaty, Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia may think it worth while to get under cover, and then again they may deem the peace proposal in its appropriate place in the pigeonhole marked 'Polite Attention.'"

Reminding us that the Salvador agreement in its present stage awaits the ratification of the Senate, the Chicago *Tribune*, which is kindly disposed toward the peace project, but far from sanguine about the soundness of Secretary Bryan's apparent conviction that "a war delayed will be no war," points to a striking change in conditions:

"What Governments have to fear these days is that the people may drag a reluctant Administration into battle. Times have changed since Governments pulled their subjects into war; citizens now are more apt to drag in their Governments. Except as a deterrent which the Administration of a country might use upon the emotions of its citizens, the Bryan peace treaties are so much tinder to catch flame with the first spark of hostility. Treaties will not restrain a nation hot for war. When that solution of international difficulties is sought, agreements are straw. They are declaratory of sentiment rather than preventives of action. But that does not decrease their value. A declaration of intent is valuable. It is to be hoped Mr. Bryan succeeds with his plan."

Rather more confident is the New York *Tribune*, which does not overlook the fact that Secretary Bryan's first acceptance comes from "the smallest State on the American Continent, and, with one or two exceptions, the smallest in the world," yet tells us:

"Beginning thus at the bottom, Mr. Bryan may work his way upward until the great Powers themselves accept his irenic proposals. There is no good reason why they should not. For his plan provides merely that before two Powers fight they shall let their differences be considered by an impartial commission, whose findings they may accept or reject at will, and that in the meantime—say, sixteen months—they shall not increase their warlike preparations. All that seems quite easy and rational, and it really might in some cases result in a lot of good."

In the view of the New York *Evening Post*, Secretary Bryan is entitled to "a feeling of gratification" for a "bit of real accomplishment" in his chief ambition to further world peace, and it thinks that if other Latin-American countries sign "peace treaties," the benefits of the plan will become tangible and "treaties with and between the great European Powers may then begin to seem possible." Also gratulatory in its tone is the Philadelphia *Record*, which is interested especially in the fact that the Salvador agreement presents "for the first time in complete detail Mr. Bryan's plan for universal pacification." On first impression, *The Record* tells us, in analyzing the treaty, it would seem "to hold the signatories to practically nothing except a suspension of hostilities," a very frail reliance in a time of hot controversy, but, it proceeds:

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"There are saving graces in the convention. The international commissions must be appointed within four months after ratification of the treaty, and vacancies must be filled according to the manner of original appointment. The commissions, therefore, will be permanent bodies, ready to act at any moment, and they may take up investigations on their own initiative, the signatories agreeing to cooperate. The reports of the commission, to be prepared in triplicate, shall be filed, one in the archives of each contracting Government and the other in the archives of the commission itself, which would probably be in the keeping of the permanent officers of The Hague tribunal."

And the conclusion of *The Record* is, that if the Senate leaves these provisions in the treaties we shall have "a fairly workable preventive of hasty wars."

THE HETCH HETCHY FIGHT

SAN FRANCISCO'S long fight for possession of the Hetch Hetchy Valley in Yosemite National Park, which the Society for the Preservation of National Parks, of which John Muir, the naturalist, is president, has been trying for several years to save, will soon end in victory if either of two new bills introduced in Congress becomes a law. One of the measures is fathered by Congressman John E. Raker, of California, and the other by Senator Perkins, of the same State. The danger to both bills, we are told, is a possible snag in the form of constitutional limitations, but the San Francisco *Chronicle* and *Call* are confident the franchise will be secured in a short time. *The Chronicle*, assuming that Muir's opposition will not be a hindrance, says "there is no longer any opposition whatever in Congress to the acquirement by the city of all we ask." The Raker Bill was introduced as an emergency measure, and when Majority Leader Underwood approved it the other day, the San Francisco *Call* said:

"It is not surprizing to San Franciscans that the unanimous report of the committee was that an emergency exists, because we all know it is so. Moreover, the committee knows that the only opposition to the measure came from just two sources—John Muir and his press agency, on behalf of the 'beauties of nature,' and those interested either directly or indirectly in the Blue Lakes scheme.

"There never has been any real doubt that San Francisco needs water or that the Hetch Hetchy project is the most suitable one. Nor has there been any doubt, in the minds of those who know, that the beauties of the Yosemite Park will not be damaged by the reservoir in the Hetch Hetchy Valley. The talk that the Hetch Hetchy Valley, beautiful as it is, is the most beautiful to be seen, is preposterous to any one who has seen the scores of other similarly beautiful valleys in which California abounds."

The Blue Lakes scheme to which *The Call* alludes is an offer of rights and sites by the Sierra Blue Lakes and Power Company. Mr. Muir bases his opposition principally on the ground that an Advisory Board of Army Engineers investigated the situation and reported that "there are several sources of water supply that could be obtained and used by the city of San Francisco and adjacent communities to supplement the near-by supplies as the necessity develops," and that "the determining factor is principally one of cost." It was because of this report that Secretary of the Interior Fisher, of the Taft Administration, denied San Francisco's request. It is said that the city not only wants the water supply, but is after power rights, which Government engineers say are worth $45,000,000. The Society for the Preservation of National Parks, in a recent bulletin, says the city wants to supply its public utilities with electric light and power current at the nation's expense. The bulletin adds:

"Already it has started a municipally owned electric railroad (Geary Street). Its engineer, Manson, estimated an annual saving of $300,000 from lighting the municipal buildings alone.

"Is not this the real cat in the meal? The Sacramento River gives plenty of water, but no power."

The Indianapolis *News* says the destruction of Hetch Hetchy would mean the destruction of half the acreage of Yosemite Park, and—

"If San Francisco is permitted to turn half of the Yosemite Park into a water reservoir—especially when such action is not necessary—it will mark another step in the breaking down of a conservation policy now so much in favor in other parts of the country."

Practically the same opinion is held by the Springfield *Republican*, which insists that the members of Congress should "study the case well before they sign away the people's rights." Perhaps the most vigorous newspaper protest comes from the Boston *Transcript:*

"San Francisco's brazen raid on the national possession in the Hetch Hetchy Valley can be stopt by a united protest. The attempt to divert this tract from its use as a national park to that of a reservoir for San Francisco's water supply (and not for drinking water only, but for power as well) is indefensible on any other plea but that of the dollar, and even that plea breaks down. It has been shown beyond disproof that the Hetch Hetchy Valley is by no means the only available water reservoir for San Francisco. Colonel Heuer, United States engineer, has reported: 'Engineers who made surveys of Lake Eleanor and Hetch Hetchy inform me that there are other Sierra supplies which can be bought at much less cost than the Hetch Hetchy. The latter by persistent advocates has been preached, almost forced, into acceptance by the people of San Francisco.' At a period when the public conscience is too rudimentary with regard to the rapacious exploiters of our national resources; when the dominant emotion excited by one of these raids is likely to be envy at not being a sharer of the spoils, this marauding expedition at the expense of a tract of national property of distinguished beauty can and should be made something between an object-lesson and a test case."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

RECOGNITION of the Huerta Government, like charity, should begin at home.—*Toledo Blade.*

FEW financiers are going abroad this year, but many of them are at sea.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

LIFE for a Pankhurst consists in talking herself into jail and starving herself out.—*New York Sun.*

YOU don't need to wonder any longer how the Bulgars get those color effects.—*Philadelphia North American.*

THE second Balkan war is now officially ended. The third is expected at an early date.—*New York Telegraph.*

THO unwilling to recognize the Huerta Government, Uncle Sam may be willing to identify the remains.—*Chicago News.*

PLAYING the Wall Street game and reforming politics at the same time is interesting, no doubt, but it has its drawbacks.—*New York World.*

CASTRO'S claim that he has been called to be the savior of his fatherland does not appear to have received the ratification of the fatherland.—*Southern Lumberman (Nashville).*

CONCERT of the powers evidently spends all its time tuning up.—*Columbia State.*

STILL trying to see through the Glass Currency Bill down at Washington.—*Wall Street Journal.*

THE newspapers are good to President Wilson. They do not print his golf scores.—*Washington Herald.*

IN Washington the winter of the office-seeker's discontent is likely to last all summer.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

BULGARIA has met the fate of the other dog that once crossed a bridge with a bone in its mouth.—*Boston Transcript.*

AN extreme illustration of devotion to principle is seen in a District suffragist hustling for the right to vote.—*Washington Post.*

A PARCEL of pie has come by post to Birmingham from Pennsylvania. Shipments from Washington are still delayed.—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

IF the Ulster loyalists have their way the new title of George V. will be "King of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain, Ireland, and Belfast," etc.—*New York Evening Sun.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN COMMENT

THE PROBLEM OF ADRIANOPLE

A PEACE TREATY between the four Balkan Kings has been signed at Bucharest at a meeting under Roumanian presidency, but our dispatches do not favor the idea that this means the tranquillity of the Peninsula. The main subject of dispute has been the partition of Thrace, for sections of which Serbs and Bulgars have been fighting. But in the meanwhile Turkey, under Enver Bey's generalship, marches into Adrianople, the ancient capital of Murad I, a city second only to Stamboul in political and religious importance—consecrated by the tombs of sultans and held by Turkey since it was wrested from the Byzantines in the middle of the fourteenth century.

Naturally the recovery of this sacred city of the Mussulmans has occasioned wide rejoicing among the Turks, whose feelings are thus voiced by the *Tanine* (Constantinople):

"This anniversary a year ago was a day of gloom. The news which comes to us to-day almost makes us forget the long period of untold suffering and humiliation we have passed through since then. As if to make full our cup of joy, the gracious Lord all glorious has timed the glad news of the retaking of Adrianople to reach us to-day. We feel an indescribable joy in every corner of our hearts over the reoccupation of Adrianople, a joy like that of the patriarch Jacob when assured that his beloved son Joseph, whom he had long thought of as dead, was yet alive. Such joy the Ottoman nation, every Moslem people, feels in unlimited measure. If Adrianople were in ruins; if the Bulgars had left there nothing but smoke and ashes, even one handful of its earth would be a joy to its possessor."

KISMET.

TURKEY (in Adrianople)—"Quite like old times, being back here."

DAME EUROPA—"Ah, but you'll be kicked out, you know."

TURKEY—"Well, that will be like old times, too."

—*Punch* (London).

Adrianople was conceded to the Christian Powers of the Balkans by the recent Treaty of London, which defined the western frontier of the Turkish Empire as extending in a line between Midia on the Black Sea and Enos on the Ægean. This treaty, Turkey, taking advantage of the confusion occasioned by the rancorous disputes of the four Kings over their booty, has boldly torn up. The situation is, therefore, acute, and the Powers of Europe look on in perplexity. The question is, shall Turkey be allowed to retain Adrianople? The Vienna *Fremden-Blatt* outlines the position as follows:

"The impression made in Europe by the Turkish capture of Adrianople is well known. The Porte has been unmoved by any utterance of the Powers, and notably of the Bulgarian Foreign Minister. The obstinacy of Turkey, however, merely complicates the difficulties of the situation."

This obstinacy is exprest in a telegram from Constantinople which the Paris *Liberté* produces as follows:

"Talaab Bey, the brains of the Ottoman Government, has declared that no pressure of the Powers will force Turkey to surrender Adrianople. Such a step would rouse the Army and the whole country into a frightful revolution. Neither the Young Turks nor the old Turks would venture to counsel such a surrender. The Porte wishes it to be widely known that the Turks will never evacuate Adrianople unless compelled to do so by defeat in a disastrous war."

The Germans treat with a good deal of consideration the movements in Thrace made by Turkey to improve her position in Europe, and the *Koelnische Zeitung*, speaking guardedly as befits a representative of Government diplomacy, gives the following view of the question:

"The Great Powers desire a territorial settlement in the Balkans which, as far as human foresight can dispose, would exclude an outbreak of further hostilities. From this point of view, and for the purpose of insuring an effective guaranty of peace, it is scarcely to be considered that the Powers would permit a reincorporation of Adrianople in the Turkish Empire, for such an arrangement could not possibly prove lasting. Nevertheless, the efforts of Turkey to secure an improvement in her western frontier line might well meet with consideration."

What the most moderate among Turkish statesmen think would be an adequate "improvement" is thus outlined by *The Times* correspondent, who writes as follows:

"Turkish ambitions do not seriously contemplate the permanent occupation of Adrianople as a fortified place and as a strategical bulwark against Bulgaria. The aspirations of the Turkish Government are confined to the demarcation of the frontier by the line of the River Maritza, which intersects Adrianople, and would leave in the hands of the Turks that part of the city which contains the Imperial tombs, and which they most value. Their proposals, I have reason to believe, will include the dismantling of the fortifications on both sides of the Maritza."

Indeed, it is by no means for Turkey's interest to retain Adrianople, thinks the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. "The bitterest foes of the Moslem Empire would wish for nothing better than this eventuality, but friends of the Porte would desire the very opposite." The following reasons are given for this opinion:

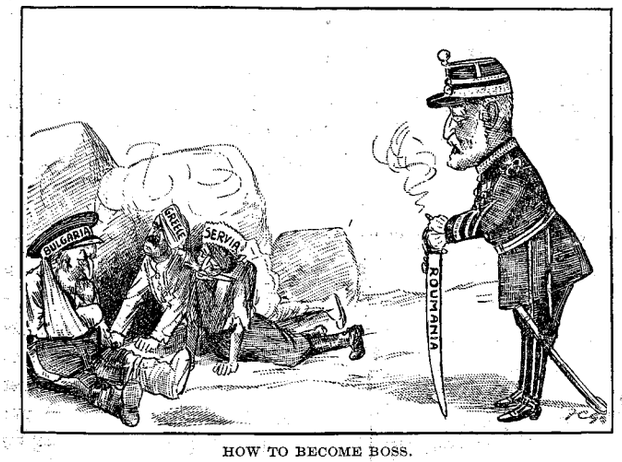
"The loss of Adrianople is sure to rouse among the Bulgars a spirit of revenge against the Turks mounting to fever-heat. This would bring about a war involving a totally disproportionate expenditure of her military and financial resources in fortifying and defending this town and the narrow strip of Thracian territory pertaining to it. The main reason, however, why Turkey should release Adrianople is the absolute necessity for a concentration of all Turkey's strength in Asia. The Asiatic land of her origin can be retained by Turkey wholly and independently, if

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

only she concentrates there her commercial and military resources."

If Turkey forces the Powers to intervene and compel her to "a recognition of the London Treaty of peace," declares this paper in a second article, "this will cost much money to Turkey



HOW TO BECOME BOSS.

ROUMANIA—"It looks as if you had been fighting to see who should be the Boss! Allow me to inform you that *I* am the Boss!"

THE EXHAUSTED STATES—"But you haven't done any of the fighting!"

ROUMANIA—"Exactly so, that's why I *am* the Boss."

—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

and add a fresh burden to the many burdens already imposed upon her people by the Balkan War."

The London *Times* regards the Turkish aggression from a high moral standpoint, and quotes Mr. Asquith as saying, "I am shocked and disappointed at Turkey's breach of faith." Referring to the official news from Constantinople that Enver Bey has entered and a Vali, or Turkish governor, has been appointed over the city, and dwelling upon the risk Turkey is running by this procedure, this editorial writer observes that the Young Turks are having too dominant a sway over Turkey's future, and if they think the Powers will back them, they are simply reckoning without their host. This we read of Turkey:

"The good dispositions of Europe toward her, the friendliness of this country, the desire to help her in her future development were all conditional upon her observance of her word. If she insists upon breaking that, she is opening up a new and perilous chapter in her history—a chapter of which none can see the end.

"It is in such circumstances all the more regrettable to observe unmistakable indications that the proceedings of Turkey are being dictated less by deliberate calculation than by the renewed ascendency in Constantinople of political forces which seem to care as little for the future consolidation of the Empire as for the early conclusion of peace. There is little doubt that there has been a brief contest between warlike and peaceful counsels, and that the advance to Adrianople, which was a matter of no military difficulty, represents the victory of those to whom history will attribute the greater part of the responsibility for the recent disasters of Turkey. If their counsels are based upon the mere improbability of military intervention by the Powers in Europe, no calculation could well be more hazardous."

The Continental Correspondent (Berlin), anticipating the Bucharest peace arrangement, thus outlines "the new and perilous chapter in her history" which Turkey "is opening up":

"All hopes of peace are scattered by the advance of the Turkish Army on Adrianople, which thus nullifies all the results achieved by the London Conference. It seems as tho the Balkan States were in for a period of ever-recurring campaign with ever-varying combinations. It is not at all unlikely that the former allies may, under the influence of the pressure brought to bear upon them by Roumania, conclude peace with one another, and thus enable Bulgaria to devote herself to one more heroic and final effort against Turkey, in the hopes of retaking Adrianople. Should this prove the case, Europe will soon be face to face with a third Balkan war."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EAST INDIANS' GRIEVANCES IN CANADA

THE BOUNDS OF NATIONAL territory and habitations were originally settled by the Creator, according to the Apostle Paul in his speech to the fastidious Athenians, who nevertheless always were hospitable to foreigners, as Pericles on a memorable occasion boasted without blame. Nowadays the peoples are trying to leave these appointed habitations. The Chinese and Japanese are flocking toward Aryan shores, and even the Hindu is forsaking the slopes of the Himalayas for the prairies of Canada. And thus it happens that as the United States has a Japanese question, so Canada has a Hindu question. Yet Hindu writers lament that Ottawa is less generous than Washington, and the immigrants from Hindustan are treated worse than the Chinese or Japanese, in either the United States or the Dominion, declare the three Indian delegates to Vancouver, B. C. These gentlemen, highly cultivated college men, Nand Singh Sihra, Balwant Singh, and Narain Singh by name, write in *The Indian Review* (Madras), proclaiming the wrongs of their countrymen, British subjects, many of them wearing medals for military service in the British Army. Frugal and temperate, declare these writers, the Sikhs and other Hindu settlers have amassed money and invested $7,000,000 in real estate and buildings in Vancouver and Victoria. Yet they are not only refused the franchise, but forbidden to bring their wives with them and found family relations. Recent legislation has been so shaped at Ottawa that East Indians are practically prevented from landing in Canada. At one time the Canadian Government formed a scheme for deporting the whole united body of East Indians to Honduras. The settlers, however, were very comfortable in Canada and refused to budge. But these writers proceed to show how their fellow countrymen were made to smart for thus exercising the rights of British subjects. Thus we read:

"Fresh restrictions were then imposed which placed Indians on a lower footing than that occupied by other Oriental immigrants, Japanese, Chinese, and others, who are not subjects of the British Crown. In Canada Indians neither have any status as British subjects nor as immigrants. The Canadian Immigration Laws have laid a clearly defined line between

BALKAN DELIMITATIONS.

His Majesty's subjects of Canada and that of India in the face of the bold and clear proclamation of our late Queen Victoria. A Japanese and a Chinaman, while once entered into the Dominions, is as good a British subject as he is the subject of his own country while at home. But it is a puzzling riddle to be solved that in India we are British subjects, in England we are British subjects,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

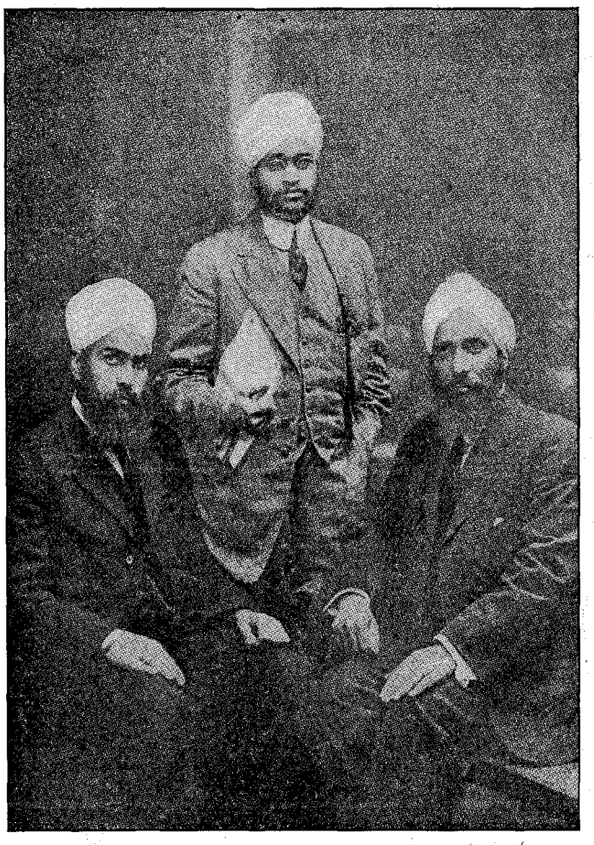
but in Canada, to legalize our British citizenship right we have to secure another deed to that effect."

These writers are particularly incensed with "The Continuous Journey Clause" in the Canadian Alien Law. They consider it cruel, vexatious, and tricky. They speak on this subject at some length, and conclude with a demand that the shipping companies be disciplined so as to comply with the needs of India. These writers say:

"The most oppressive restriction which needs immediate *repeal* is the 'Continuous Journey Clause,' which excludes Indians from landing in the Dominion of Canada, and is contained in executive order, P. C., 920, promulgated by the Governor-General of Canada on May 9, 1910. It runs as follows:

"'From and after the date hereof the landing in Canada shall be and the same is hereby prohibited of any immigrants who have come to Canada otherwise than by continuous journey from the country of which they are natives or citizens, and upon through tickets purchased in that country or purchased or prepaid in Canada.'

"It is physically impossible for Indians to fulfil the terms of this order, for the very sufficient reasons—(a) that there is no direct steamship service between India and Canada, and (b) that no steamship companies in India will issue through tickets to Canada. It could be pointed out in this connection that the Government of India should withdraw the protection under Indian Shipping Laws which these companies enjoy. Let the Government also warn them that they will not be allowed to touch at any of the Indian ports until they would freely condescend to provide passage to any Indian going to Canada without a slightest hitch."



NARAIN SINGH, NAND SINGH SIHRA, AND BALWANT SINGH,

Delegates to Vancouver of the United India League, who protest against Canada's treatment of Hindu immigrants.

While Japanese to the number of 400 are annually admitted into Canada on the condition that each possesses $50, and an unlimited number of Chinese may enter on payment of $500 head tax for each, the Continuous Journey Clause excludes all Hindus. The Japanese and Chinese are favored in other ways. To quote further from this article:

"A Japanese, a Chinese, or any other Oriental can freely bring his wife and as many of his offspring, male or female, as he desires to Canada, but if an Indian subject of His Majesty were to do the same he is guilty of a crime against the obedience of law and his little ones and dear ones have to be deported back."

If we be asked why these restrictions are placed on the East Indians, the answer is found in a long statement made by Sir Eric John Eagles Swayne, Governor of British Honduras, who held that Hindus in Canada learned to be independent, and to despise the institution of caste, so that when they returned to British India they were elements of discord and disagreement such as disturbed the relations of the British Government with its Indian subjects and threatened the stability of the British Raj in the peninsula.

RUSSIA'S INFLUENCE ON THE NORTH ATLANTIC COAST

RUSSIA has got the whip-handle of Western Europe, declares that eminent journalistic specialist, Dr. Dillon. The power of the Czars extends much farther than the coasts of the Black Sea, Russia's frontier line in Europe. Not only do Russian flags fly on the borders of Mongolia, where China stands like a hare fascinated by the eye of the snake, but the nine million Slavs of Austria-Hungary and the Slavs of the Balkan Peninsula are equally cowed or encouraged by the influence of the Muscovite Government. Nevertheless, it is a new thing to learn that Russia's moral and political power has crossed the Böhmerwald and the Vosges, and penetrated to that extreme part of Europe inhabited by what the Roman poet called "The Britains from our world sundered afar." Yet we learn at last that the French Republic and the British Monarchy are equally subservient to Russian dictation, and the ukase of the Czar of All of the Russias runs as certainly on both sides of the British Channel, the so-styled "Sleeve" of France, as it does from the Black Sea to the borders of Mongolia. This is the view at least of the *Anglo-Russian* (London), a paper representing the left wing of Russian political parties, which quotes as its motto and ideal the words of Tennyson:

When the war-drum throbs no longer,
and the battle-flags are furled,
In the Parliament of men, the Federation of the world.

The President of the French Republic dances to Russian tunes, this writer says, and Sir Edward Grey is equally submissive to a hint from St. Petersburg. France is, of course, bound to Russia by a formal alliance, and England by a somewhat less responsible *entente*, but both find all their hills and high places of national security shaken by a nod from the Muscovite thunderer. These sweeping statements are supported by two incidents in international transactions related by this writer, who maintains, however, that the United States is not to be so influenced or coerced by the Russian Bear. Mr. Poincaré, we are told, while French Foreign Secretary, made a journey to St. Petersburg, a little over twelve months ago, for the purpose of discovering what military assistance Russia required in order to maintain her relations with her Muscovite ally, who at that time feared a clash with Austria and Germany. This writer remarks:

"Two events clearly show how dearly both France and England pay, the first for her official formidable 'alliance,' and the second for her private tender 'entente' with Russia, how indeed the Czar's ukases are promptly executed not only in St. Petersburg, but also in Paris and London. The French bill for a three years' compulsory military service instead of two years, brought in by the Government on the plea that it is necessary for the adequate defense of the Republic, now turns out to have

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

been drafted in St. Petersburg in the interest of the Russian Monarchy, and forced upon the French Government with a threat otherwise of the dissolution of the Franco-Russian Alliance, as soldiers trained only during two years are not worth much in the eyes of Russia, and the French Army would therefore be of no use to Russia in case of war. It was all arranged in St. Petersburg more than a year ago during the visit there of the French President, Mr. Poincaré, then French Foreign Secretary only, as Russia was then already secretly a party to the now ignominious and bankrupt alliance of the Balkan Christian States, and she feared a possible conflict with Austria and Germany. This revelation of Russia's being behind the French military bill has been made in the French Chamber, which nevertheless has now passed the bill in the first voting by a large majority, who prefer to become even the slaves of the Czar rather than once for all to reconcile themselves with historical facts and make friends with Germany."

The other incident relates to the extradition by the Russian consul in Egypt of a certain Mr. Adamovitz, a teacher of trade-unionism, to which the Russian Government is opposed. Altho the English Protectorate is firmly established in Egypt, the law provides that the various consuls have full legal control over their own conationals, and the acquiescence of English rulers in Russian demands compels *The Anglo-Russian* to utter a protest against "England's meekly fulfilling Russia's ukases against her own better feelings, traditions, and political interests." The incident is thus related:

"A Russian leader of the trade-union movement, Mr. Adamovitz, who was kept in prison in Russia for about a year without any trial, succeeded in escaping, and settled in Constantinople, where he established and edited a trade-union paper for Russian seamen. Here he felt himself quite safe under Turkish rule and was never in the least interfered with by the Turkish authorities. However, the outbreak of war between Turkey and the Allied Balkan States made his work in Constantinople almost useless, and he decided to remove to Egypt, and settled in Alexandria, where he continued to issue his paper. Egypt attracted him particularly, because being under British rule he felt even more safe than in Turkey, knowing well enough that trade-unionism is no crime on British territory. The local Russian Consul demanded from the Egyptian authorities the arrest of Mr. Adamovitz, and his extradition to Russia. If the refugee were a common criminal, the Russian consul could have rightly claimed his arrest and extradition, but he being decidedly a political refugee and having committed no crime whatever in the eyes of the English law, the Russian consul's claims could certainly have been declined by the British Administrator."

When the question was brought up in the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey admitted, "I do not know the charge upon which he (Adamovitz) was arrested," to which the paper we are quoting from retorts:

"Sir Edward Grey betrays himself when admitting that he does not know the charge upon which Adamovitz was arrested. Is it possible than any consul in Egypt would demand the arrest of a national without pointing out for what offense? And how is it that the British Government finds itself justified in interceding on behalf of Portuguese political prisoners on Portuguese territory, and even on behalf of Belgian workmen on Belgian territory, and even on behalf of natives in the rubber fields of Brazil, while it finds itself quite helpless in the case of a political refugee on what is to all practical purposes British territory?"

The United States has shown more courage and fairness in defending those whose rights are threatened by a Russian ukase, and we are told:

"The British Foreign Secretary's helplessness in this case is of the same nature as when he refused to do anything in the matter of foreign passports issued to British subjects of the Jewish faith, who are not admitted into Russia, while the United States have officially terminated their commercial treaty with Russia until the latter recognizes American passports issued to American Jews. In this case Sir Edward Grey virtually admitted Russia's right to discriminate between British subjects, even when they have absolutely committed no crime whatever even from the Russian point of view."

THE TEMPLE OF PEACE RIDICULED

THE TEMPLE OF PEACE at The Hague, built by the munificence of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, does not appeal much to warlike nations of Europe. It is regarded as the outcome of a crochety dream of the impossible and looked upon with polite indifference by the press of France, Germany, and England, whose columns are filled with discussion of growing navies, prolonged conscript service, compulsory enlistment, and building of big war-ships. War is literally in the European air, where military aviation is a foremost question and the recent discovery of coronium, as a gas of extreme lightness, appears to be valued most of all as furnishing the power to raise an air-galley to a height beyond the range of terrestrial artillery.

And thus it happens that the Palace of Peace is frequently scoffed at, and indeed the whole question of international arbitration and the abolition of war is treated in a tone of bantering ridicule by some European newspapers. Thus the building and inauguration of a Peace Palace at The Hague is no more than a solemn farce, says the outspoken *Soleil* (Paris). The *Soleil* is a Catholic and Monarchist organ and thinks that hypocrisy is as bad in secular as in religious works. A Temple of Peace, it exclaims, at a time when the whole world "from China to Peru" is either at war or preparing for it, and millions are being spent by Germany, France, England, and the United States in warlike engines, in armies, and weapons of bloodshed! A Temple of Peace, when Mexico is standing with drawn knife, and the blood on Balkan battle-fields is not yet dry, and the people all over the world are being compelled almost to beat their plowshares into swords and their pruning-hooks into spears! The augurs of Rome, when they met in the street winked and put the tongue into the cheek. But, declares the writer we are quoting, "we never thought the Hollanders had quite so keen a sense of cynical humor as they now exhibit; it is a fine joke." The ceremony of inauguration is to be attended by the whole royal family, the ambassadors from foreign countries, and the one hundred and forty judges of arbitration, and Mr. Carnegie, its founder, so the *Soleil* remarks:

"The moment is singularly chosen for the inauguration of a Palace of Peace . . . especially when all the Great Powers are steadily augmenting their military forces and are just ripe for entering upon a war.

"The Temple of Peace at The Hague is unfortunately built for but one end. It starts with the supposition that the whole world is at peace. . . . . .

"At Rome the augurs who were gravely charged with peering into the entrails of sacrificial victims for prognostics, favorable or unfavorable, of future events would not look one another in the face without a sardonic grin.

"Will it be possible for the one hundred and forty judges of the Arbitration Tribunal who are to attend this absurd ceremony to refrain from a smile as they exchange glances? 'We were present,' they will say to themselves; 'in order to establish peace, while all are trying to establish themselves on a war footing.'

"In any case, the ceremony must give rise to tears as well as laughter. Men of sense and skeptics will laugh. The unhappy people who have suffered from war will weep.

"It is indeed an odd idea to have built this Palace of Peace and to have given it a name which so narrows its object. In general edifices bear the name which corresponds with their objects. A church is a church, a theater is a theater, a prison is a prison.

"But what can possibly be a Temple of Peace where there is no peace? Its name expresses nothing more substantial than a wish, than a dream, than a possibility. It is a Palace of Peace without peace; it is as if churches were built without worship or worshipers, theaters without plays or audiences, prisons without trials or prisoners. It is a palace empty and objectless, a palace without inhabitants, and so to-day a mere castle in Spain.

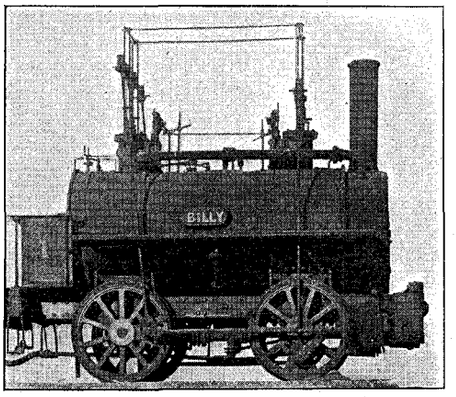
"Some things these inaugural ceremonies will not lack—fine speeches, hollow but sonorous. But who will pay any attention to them?"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

A NEGLECTED CENTENARY

WE HAVE BEEN BUSY of late in celebrating the memory of many events of importance in the world's history, from the birth of great men to the development of great industries. Curiously enough, we seem to have overlooked one event, whose centenary occurs this year, and which was surely second to none in its influence on the development of our civilization. Just one hundred years ago, we are reminded by *Railway and Locomotive Engineering* (New York, August), the first locomotive to do regular train-hauling was set at work, and we might very properly, therefore, have celebrated in 1913 the centenary of the steam-locomotive—if we had not forgotten all about it. Is it possible that the recent development of electric traction has caused us to think of steam as a back number? Nobody dreams now of celebrating the invention of the ox-cart, or even of the buggy. Have we come to think of steam traction also as old-fashioned before it is respectably of age? Says a writer in the paper named above:



"PUFFING BILLY."

This locomotive, built in England by William Hedley in 1813, "led to the introduction of steam-power upon railways."

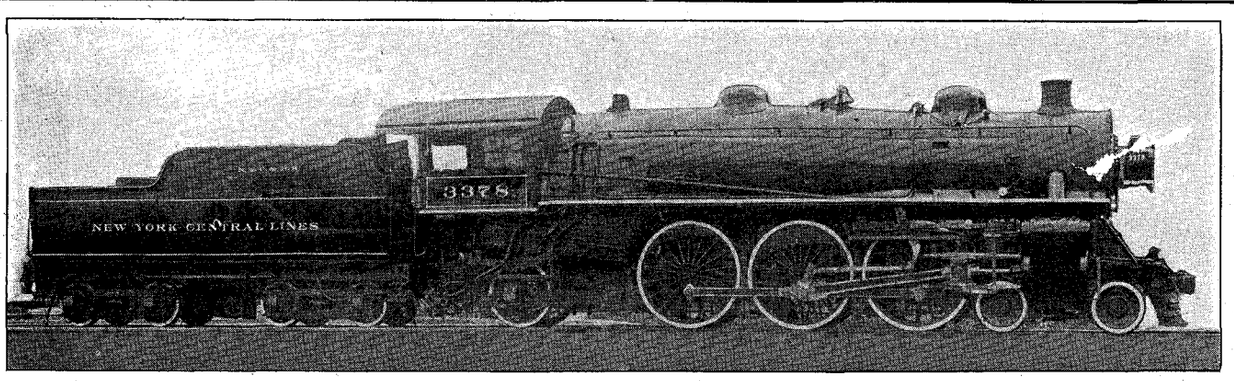
"The invention of the locomotive engine, whose successful operation first imparted vitality to railway enterprise, can scarcely be said to belong to one nation, certainly not to one man. The elements which made the locomotive a successful machine have been devised and applied by a great many different inventors and mechanics. The idea of applying steam to the propulsion of land-carriages was discust in dilettante fashion by the philosophers who flourished so vaingloriously toward the end of the French Monarchy. Some small fruit came from much wordy seed, for about the year 1770 an officer of the French Army, named Nicholas Joseph Cugnot, built a steam-carriage intended for military purposes. The engine used high-pressure steam and had two cylinders receiving steam from a small boiler about the size of a kitchen chaldron. The machine worked and moved about three miles an hour. His invention was the first automobile. The apparatus is preserved in a Paris museum.

"Following details of attempts to construct a land transportation steam-engine, we find that in 1784 William Murdock, an assistant to Boulton & Watt, the engine-builders, made a working model of a road-engine and ran it about the country roads in England. The development of the high-pressure, high-speed engine was largely due to the labors of Oliver Evans, the well-known American inventor. In 1804 Evans built a dredging scow weighing about two tons, which he mounted on wheels and propelled through the streets of Philadelphia by the power of its own steam-engine. While many crude attempts were made from Cugnot's time on to apply steam propulsion to road vehicles, the first attempt to put into operation a steam-driven vehicle which was designed to run on rails was made by Richard Trevithick in 1803. An engine was constructed to do work in this line, and it pulled some cars, but was too complex for regular work and was abandoned after a few trials.

"For the next ten years after Trevithick's experiment there was considerable effort made to produce a locomotive that would work satisfactorily. Trevithick's engine was exceedingly slippery, due to the power being too great for the weight available for adhesion. This led to inventions intended to prevent the slipping of the driving-wheels, and much ingenious labor was wasted in overcoming this imaginary defect. . . . . .

"There were in the employ of Christopher Blackett, principal owner of the Wylam colliery, in the north of England, two workmen much above the common mechanics, who took a keen interest in mechanical traction. One was William Hedley, superintendent (viewer was his title), a man who studied scientific problems, and the other was Timothy Hackworth, foreman blacksmith. Hedley superintended a series of experiments to prove the extent of traction of wheels turning on a smooth rail, and found that the ordinary weight carried by a locomotive would prevent slipping. He then designed a locomotive, which was built by Hackworth in the blacksmith shop. That engine was put to work in 1812 and hauled coal-cars as far as its capacity went, but it proved deficient in boiler. This was remedied in a second engine which Hedley had constructed in 1813. That locomotive was called the 'Puffing Billy,' and is now preserved in the South Kensington Museum in London.

"The 'Puffing Billy' was the beginning of a grasshopper type of locomotive, which, under a variety of modifications, became largely used until, in 1829, the directors of the Liverpool &



LATEST TYPE OF STEAM PASSENGER ENGINE.

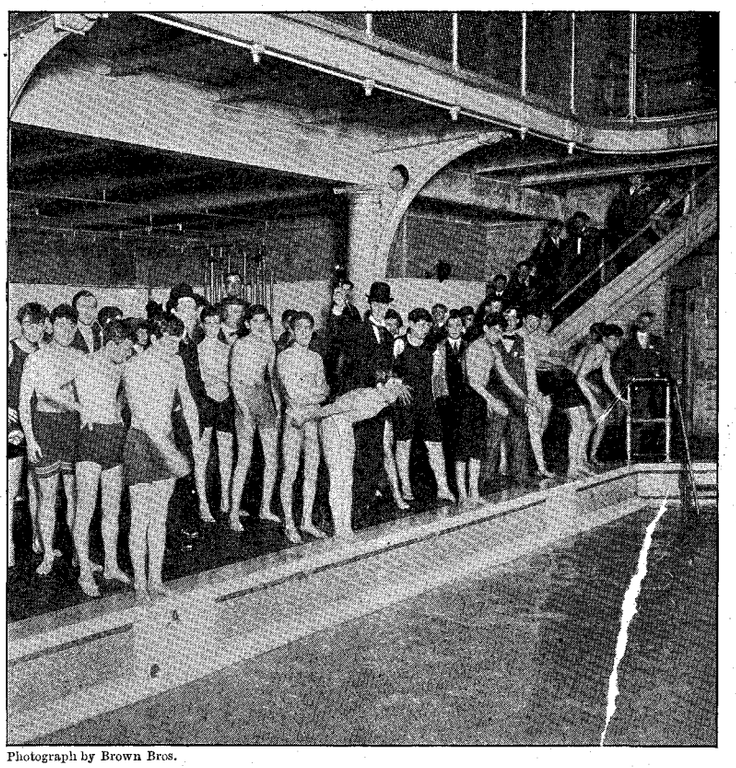
Its long, low lines are eloquent of speed and efficiency, and afford a striking contrast to the "grasshopper" engine of which it is a descendant.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Manchester Railway offered a prize of £500 for a locomotive which would meet certain requirements. The 'Rocket,' built by Robert Stephenson, won that prize and introduced a new form of locomotive, whose principal novelty was a multitubular boiler and cylinders set at an angle, connecting with a single pair of driving-wheels.

"The success of the 'Rocket' turned the attention of locomotive designers to the simplified form of engine, but before that time hundreds of grasshopper locomotives were at work, the coal hauling connected with most collieries having been done by engines of that character, so it is fair to say that Hedley's locomotive led to the introduction of steam-power upon railways. George Stephenson, who was superintendent of a large colliery, copied one of Hedley's locomotives and began building similar engines, but they never proved so successful as those turned out by Hedley.

"George Stephenson became chief engineer of the Stockton & Darlington Railway, the first line opened for general traffic, which gave him prominence in the railway world and afterward led to his appointment to a similar position on the Liverpool & Manchester Railway, now a part of the London & Northwestern Railway system. He was a strong-minded, positive man and a warm advocate of locomotives at a time when such engines were far from being popular. On that account he came to be called the Father of the Locomotive, altho he never invented a single thing that became a permanent attachment to the locomotive. The 'Rocket' engine, for whose construction he receives much credit, was built by his son, Robert, the most important improvement, the multitubular boiler, having been the invention of Secretary Booth, of the Liverpool & Manchester Railway Company. . . . Through the construction of railroads a vast wilderness on the American continent has been changed from gloomy, untrodden forests, dismal swamps, and pathless prairies into the abode of high civilization. The invention of the locomotive engine brought about this magnificent change, so it seems highly commendable that the people of North America should join in a great celebration of the centenary of the locomotive."



Photograph by Brown Bros.

BOYS IN A WEST-SIDE PUBLIC BATH, NEW YORK.

These free public baths, according to a writer in *Modern Sanitation*, deserve to be classed with the school and the church as a factor in the Americanization of our immigrants.

AMERICANIZATION BY BATH

THE FREE PUBLIC BATH is cutting a larger a figure as a factor in civic improvement. St. boasting of the recent opening, in one of her p the largest concrete swimming-pool in the world. C bitingly retorts with a detailed description of Lake Erie, by that vigorous Ohio town as its unique asset for bathing poses. New York might point to the Atlantic Ocean, avail ble for similar purposes and quite largely utilized at Coney Island and elsewhere. In whatever form, facilities for public bathing are coming to be recognized as a municipal necessity. That this attitude is helping wonderfully in the Americanization of our foreign population is asserted by Albert Wilhelm, in an article contributed to *Modern Sanitation* (Pittsburg, July). He classes the bath in this respect with the school and the church. Writes Mr. Wilhelm:

"A study of the public baths in the great cities like Boston, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Paul—the centers of such large communities of foreigners — proves beyond question that water is doing a remarkable work along these lines, especially in connection with the public playgrounds. As might be expected, the majority of bathers at the city baths, especially the open-air places, are of European nationalities, but the proportion is so much larger than the number of Americans that it is notable. Investigation shows that not only the Italian, but the Bohemian, Hungarian, the Pole, and other classes composing so many of the work-people in the greater cities have such a zest for bathing that in the season they come to the baths literally in throngs so that one may find the water occupied almost entirely by persons who as yet can not speak a word of English, but are expressing their pleasure and delight in a jargon of tongues.

"Boston forms an excellent illustration of the fact that the foreigner takes to the bath not only for enjoyment but for cleanliness and health, and it has a great influence on him for civic betterment. Such a number began to patronize the public baths in this city, especially the sea-water baths, when the present season opened that the officials in charge soon found their facilities for giving baths taxed to the utmost. It had been supposed that the habits of these people were such that they would be averse to going into the water, but the reverse is the case, as shown by the testimony of the men in charge. Citing the various public parks having open-air baths, the superintendents of these baths, men who for the most part have served from ten to fifteen years at their stations, have seen this group of foreign-born patrons, starting with a mere handful a few years ago, swell to proportions which threaten to outgrow the resources of the department. They have noted the changing character of the crowd and have been the ones to report last season and this the noticeable increase of the foreign patronage. . . . . .

RAISING SHEEP WITHOUT WATER—That it is possible for sheep to go without water for months at a time appears from a recent circular of the United States Forest Service, which asserts that these animals in the Nebo national forest, Utah, go four and a half months without water except for such moisture as they get from the dew and the juices of forage plants:

"The area on the Nebo which has now proved usable by sheep is high and rocky, a portion of it being above timber-line, and it has neither springs nor streams of sufficient size or accessibility to be used for stock-watering purposes. The grazing season lasts from June 15 to October 31, and during this period of four and a half months the animals do not get a drink. Under such conditions, however, the sheep have done extremely well, and last year's lambs from this range had an average weight at the close of the season of 68 pounds on the Chicago market, which was rather above the normal weight from that vicinity."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"It will be noted that while the foreign element monopolizes the baths during a considerable portion of the bathing hours, they are at the same time patronized by the better classes and the Americans—but only when the latter can get a chance to have their exclusive use. The professional and business men have been forced to suit their bathing hours to a time when the others can not be present, on account of being at work, and the situation in Boston has aroused such a feeling that those whom we might call American-born are now appealing for baths exclusive to themselves, altho as yet they have not succeeded in securing such facilities at the public expense.

"Social settlement workers and others interested in the uplifting of the tenement districts in the cities all acknowledge that the opportunity to bathe daily if desired has already had a very beneficial effect upon the foreign element, including all the nationalities. It has tended to make them more cleanly in their homes, also in the shops and factories, and has undoubtedly made them more self-respecting. In neighborhoods where the majority of the people patronize these bathing places it is noticeable that when they appear on the streets they are neater in their attire, and the women take more pride in the appearance of their homes both inside and outside. One of the most significant factors is that the women do not neglect their children so much, and on the streets the boys and girls seen playing do not have the dirty faces, the unkempt hair, and the tattered and soiled clothing formerly a common sight in the Boston slums.

Copyrighted by Underwood and Underwood.

A SWIMMING DRILL IN A NEW YORK PUBLIC BATH.

Since the institution of these baths on the lower East Side, settlement workers report a marked improvement in general conditions.

"From the medical standpoint this increase in the use of water at the public expense has done much to lessen the percentage of so-called hot-weather diseases, especially among children, and the city and other physicians acknowledge that it has been a great benefit from a hygienic standpoint. The health board of Chicago has also made a study of the effect of bathing on an extensive scale as provided by the public baths in parks and on the lake front and has come to the same conclusion."

A NOISE ORCHESTRA—Under this head *The Scientific American* (New York, July 26) describes what might more properly be called a "noise orchestrion," since all the noises that it produces proceed from a single instrument. Its object is to add a touch of realism to moving-picture exhibitions. We read:

"A machine was shown at the recent moving-picture exhibition at Grand Central Palace, whereby any number of different lifelike imitations can be produced by merely turning the proper crank or pressing the proper pedal. This stage noise-cabinet is the invention of Mr. Samuel Lapin. More than a hundred various sounds can be produced. Not only are all sorts of domestic and wild-animal calls produced, but also mechanical sounds. For instance, there are fifteen different kinds of whistles ranging all the way from the speaking-tube whistle to the cuckoo. There are sounds in imitation of the surf, the splashing of water, the rattle of musketry and artillery, the clatter of horses' hoofs over hard ground and over soft ground, thunderstorms, wireless telegraphy, all sorts of machinery sounds, the chug of motor-boats, the click of the typewriter, the raising of a latch, the blacksmith's anvil, the washing of dishes, everything, in fact, from the crash of breaking china to a kiss."

BACTERIA IN EGGS

THERE IS DOUBTLESS such a thing as a germ-proof wrapper, but apparently the egg-shell is not in this class. Fresh-laid eggs, it is true, may be perfectly free from bacteria, but on the other hand, even when from undoubtedly healthy hens, they may contain many germs. In fact, recent investigations by Rettger, of Yale, demonstrate that the organism causing some diseases of fowls is transmitted through the egg itself. Says a writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, abstracted in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, August 2):

"The questions of how frequently, where, and in what manner eggs become containers of bacteria are of serious import in relation to the food industry. On the knowledge of these matters the success and the technic of the preservation of eggs for purposes of food must ultimately rest. If organisms commonly enter the egg during its passage down the oviduct of the fowl, we are face to face with a source of bacterial contamination with which we can not cope directly. If it be demonstrated, on the other hand, that the bacterial invasion of the shell takes place at the time of laying or that the penetration by micro-organisms comes subsequently, preventive or palliative measures can be planned more intelligently and effectively.

"Several years ago Dr. Pennington of the United States Department of Agriculture reported an elaborate study of fresh eggs of known history and examined from the bacteriologic point of view. Her findings indicate that organisms are usually to be discovered in both the yolk and white. Only 12 per cent. of all the eggs examined were sterile when tested. There were minor variations in respect to the incidence of season, breed, and fertilized and unfertilized specimens which need not concern us here. What is more significant is the great array of species to which the egg organisms belonged, thirty-six species in the hundred eggs from which the varieties were isolated. Molds and yeasts were not missing.

"Kossowicz of Vienna has not been content with these findings, which he regards as unjust to the inherent sterility of really fresh hen's eggs. By way of critique he remarks on the dangers of air contamination incident to the manipulations in investigations of this sort. Such charges would have little weight except for the fact that the Austrian bacteriologist himself has found that fresh eggs are as a rule free from bacteria. They are, however, very easily invaded by micro-organisms of the most objectionable character within comparatively brief periods. This is true despite the protective shell which incloses the putrescrible parts; it is particularly true under the conditions of careless handling and transportation in the trade. Not merely bacteria, but yeasts and molds as well can find their way through the intact shell and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

membrane of the egg with comparative ease. According to Kossowicz, old eggs are invaded with greater ease than are fresh ones; and the spilled contents of spoiled eggs furnish a peculiarly effective agent for the penetration of others contaminated by them.

"As a mode of preserving eggs the cold-storage process easily ranks first. If it is true that as a rule freshly laid eggs are sterile, every inducement to avoid sources of bacterial contamination as far as possible is offered to those who wish to conserve them in perfect condition. Cleanliness in handling must be an important feature. When the effective method of preservation by low temperature can not be applied, the use of solutions of lime and especially of sodium silicate or water-glass deserves primary consideration. These processes, applicable in the home itself, are beginning to be widely advertised and appreciated in this country."

SIZE AND CIVILIZATION

THE DIMENSIONS of the human race have determined the type of civilization that it has developed. Our present world, especially the mechanical inventions that are so marked a part of it, would be impossible were men, we will say, five inches high instead of five feet. This assertion, made by Georges Claude, an eminent French engineer, in the pages of *La Nature* (Paris, July 19), is based on the fact that machinery is more effective the greater its dimensions. A steam-engine small enough to go inside of a thimble might be made and run, as a curiosity, but even taking its size into account, it could never be as efficient as one of normal dimensions. This, says Mr. Claude, is a universal rule, and it applies particularly to heat-engines, including the human organism, which falls into that class so far as its mechanical operation goes. Says the writer:

"It is a fact confirmed daily by practise, and with rare exceptions, that the more powerful are the engines created by industry, the greater is their efficiency. . . . . .

"This is the case more particularly with thermic devices of all kinds, steam-engines, gas-engines, figorific machines for gas-liquefaction, high-temperature furnaces, and all sorts of luminous sources; but it is also true of batteries, electric machines, vessels, balloons, etc.

"We may infer from this that if man should try to construct smaller and smaller machines, to build engines more and more microscopic, their efficiency would drop very quickly to such a degree that these engines would fail to work.

"What profound principle gives such generality to this fact? Is it simply because . . . very small things must be fashioned with infinite care—that the cylinder and pistons of an infinitely small steam-engine should be infinitely polished with reference to those of a large engine, which it would be impossible to bring about with our clumsy methods? . . . . . .

"Such an explanation doubtless fails in the presence of evident theoretical reasons opposed to the efficiency of very small machines, simply because their dimensions are not large enough; and evident as these reasons are, it is perhaps well to dwell on them a little; for if this second hypothesis is the valid one, it follows from it that the human race owes the inventions that have made it dominate the world solely to its size, since its height enables it exactly to undertake and construct apparatus capable of efficient operation.

"Now, there is no doubt of this. Very small machines are condemned by the law that connects, more or less directly, useful effect to volume and opposing effect or perturbing actions to surface, since the ratio of this surface to this volume augments indefinitely as the machine grows smaller. This law, for example, prevents very small beings from making balloons that will carry them up. It can not even be objected that the delicacy of their means of action would enable them to make up for the weakening of useful effect by using tissues as much thinner than usual as the balloon was smaller; for the phenomena of diffusion would then become more disastrous, being applied to a very small volume of gas. No more could these beings devise ships to sail the ocean, for not taking motors into account, the dimensions of these boats would be much smaller than the dimensions of the waves. Here the human race is the beneficiary of one fortunate privilege; for that marine navigation should be possible, it was necessary that man's size should be such as to enable him to build ships of magnitude quite superior to that of the waves. . . . . .

"But altho, in the examples selected above, we have examined the effect of perturbing actions in some sort unimportant or secondary, in the case of all sorts of thermic manifestations the simple consideration of the heat lost by an outer surface that is very large in relation to its volume is sufficient to decide the question. It is, then, impossible to conceive a furnace of a cubic millimeter maintaining a temperature of one or two thousand degrees. There would be no high-temperature chemistry, no metallurgy, none of our present kind of mechanics, based on thermodynamics and the principle of Carnot.

"We are acquainted, however, with infinitely small mechanisms, which work well, such as insects and other living organisms. But these are mechanisms that live in the borderland of our thermodynamics, as do all living beings besides, for it has been known since the time of Hirn that the efficiency of the human machine is infinitely superior to that of the Carnot cycle functioning between the same temperatures.

"And this example suffices to show that this simple change of scale of the human race, tho it might not render impossible the existence of the race, or even that of its civilization, would produce quite another kind of civilization, which it might be of interest to try to define, and which would be singularly different from that of which we are now justly proud."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LOW-GRADE POWER-SOURCES

USEFUL ENERGY may be possest by a huge mass moving slowly as well as by a small one with high velocity. Power may be developed from water dropping hundreds of feet through a mine-shaft to a Pelton wheel, and also by the great bulk of the Mississippi settling through a matter of thirty feet at Keokuk. This latter is what may be called a power-source of low grade. The same law applies to heat-engines. We may develop power by a drop in temperature from steam far above the boiling-point to the water into which the condenser turns it; but we may also utilize far shorter drops in temperature, just as the Keokuk dam utilizes a very slight drop in altitude. The possibilities of some of these low-grade temperature drops as sources of power are suggested to the editor of *Engineering News* (New York, August 7) by a contributor who broaches a plan to obtain power for commercial purposes by utilizing the warm surface-water of tropical seas. Says this paper:

"He explains the plan by which the cold water from the ocean depths could be brought to the surface for condensing purposes, and estimates that in this way a permanent temperature drop of some 40° Fahr. could be obtained. His thermodynamic computations appear to be close enough for the rough estimate which he makes; and his speculation is an interesting one, since it draws renewed attention to the possibility, whenever and wherever power becomes valuable enough, of utilizing temperature differences found in nature for the commercial production of power."

The ultimate value of such inventions, the editor goes on to remark, lies in the possibility of utilizing for power production the low-grade temperature drops which have thus far been neglected. He says:

"In the past score of years, a great deal of work has been done in utilizing low-temperature drops. The development of the steam turbine, and especially of the exhaust-steam turbine, with the greater perfection of the condenser and the air-pump, have made possible the use of power production, with water as the working fluid, of a temperature drop of only some 150 degrees between the exhaust steam and the condensing water. In fact, the early low-pressure steam-engines relied almost wholly for their power upon the condenser; and from that point of view Newcomen and Watt and their contemporaries of a century and more ago were really pioneers in the use of low-temperature drops for power production.

"Mention may also be made of the work which has been done in utilizing exhaust steam for the evaporation of volatile fluids for power production, such as the carbonic-acid engine of Professor Josse. It is generally agreed that if the exhaust-steam

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

turbine had not been developed, the carbonic-acid engine would by this time be in extensive commercial use.

"Mention may also be made of the interesting work done during the past ten years in the utilization of the sun's heat for power. . . . The widely extended use of artificial-refrigerating machinery has familiarized the engineering world with the use of working fluids which are gases at ordinary temperature, and has thus paved the way for the ultimate development of commercial engines using volatile vapors to utilize low-grade temperature drops. . . . . .

"We may supplement our correspondent's suggestion by pointing out that there exists a possible source of power which is available anywhere and which can be utilized whenever the art of developing power from a low-temperature drop is sufficiently developed. We refer to the heat of the earth's interior. It is already practicable to sink bore-holes and mine-shafts to a depth of two miles or more. By circulating water-down such shafts and back to the surface, the heat of the deep strata can be brought to the surface. It may be said that by the constant circulation of cool water down the shaft and back the deep strata would eventually have their temperature reduced so that the deposit of heat would eventually be 'worked out' like a coal-mine.

"The enormous bulk and weight of the deep-lying strata, however, which would slowly conduct their heat to the flowing stream, would probably make the life of such a source of heat very long. . . . . .

"It is interesting to draw a parallel between the development of the natural resources of the earth in minerals and in power. As is well known, in the development of the mineral industry it has been the rich, high-grade deposits which first attracted attention and have first been commercially worked. It was not until the best of these were exhausted, and the product became increasingly valuable, that means were found to work the vastly larger deposits of low-grade ores which were formerly considered wholly worthless. So in the art of power development. Man has hitherto only made use for power development by heat-engines of the high-grade drops in temperature produced by the combustion of coal, oils, and other fuels. The increase in knowledge may make it possible to turn to the low-grade temperature drops which occur in nature, as an ultimate source of power."

WATER AND GROWTH

IT IS A FAMILIAR FACT that all living creatures depend upon water for existence. But it is only recently that it has come to be realized that water is even more important to the youthful or growing organism than to the adult. This fact has a vital bearing on the nutrition of infants, and particularly when they are artificially fed with concentrated food-mixtures diluted with water as required. This subject, and some of the laws of metabolism that underlie it, are discust by Dr. L. F. Meyer in a late number of *Naturwissenschaften* as follows:

"The water-content of the body is unequally distributed, being greatest where metabolism is most active in the muscles. They contain 77 per cent. of water by weight and more than half of the total water-content of the body. The tissues poorest in water are the bones and the fat, the latter containing only 10 per cent.

"This fact of the storing of water in the muscles gives us a clinically important sign of the state of the water in the body, since firmness or slackness of the muscle depends on the quantity of water deposited in it, and its stability of combination.

"The aqueous content of the body depends on three factors—age, kind of nutriment, and condition of nutrition. The younger the person the greater the water-content—70 per cent. in new-born infants and 58 in adults. The drying-out process, as it is called by Eckert, depends on the fact that in the first months of life much of the skeleton is composed of cartilage instead of bone.

"The relation between water-content and the kind of food is much more striking in the growing organism than in the adult. And a distinction must be made between foods which act as water-storers—the carbohydrates and fats—and those which display no such affinity for water, such as albumen. That the former favor water-retention is shown by the behavior of the 'weight-curve' of an infant when their amount is either increased or decreased. The addition, for example, of a few grains of sugar or flour to the diet causes the weight-curve to rise in a manner quite astonishing to the unfamiliar observer, and it is several days before it drops again. . . . . .

"Interesting differences are observed in different individuals when the amount of carbohydrates or salt is increased, and this permits us to recognize the influence exerted by the condition of the child. Some children gain much and others little from a like increase in the diet. Also, in some children the water-retention caused by this increase in carbohydrates or salts is the prelude to accelerated growth, while in others this acceleration ceases after a few days. These differences are even more marked in case of a decrease of carbohydrates or salts in the diet. . . . . .

"The cause of these disturbances of weight is, as has been proved, the giving off of water from the body. . . . . .

In general, it is persons of poor constitution who suffer great loss of weight resulting from a water-loss due to comparatively trifling causes. Such causes may include not only quantity and quality of food, but other things, such as infections, or either physical or mental strain.

"Furthermore, the greater the water-content of the body . . . the lower is the immunity of the individual, and hence the readier he is to succumb to illness.

"Our efforts in the therapeutics of nutrition are directed toward the avoidance of the storing of excessive and unstably combined quantities of water in the body. This, to be sure, is a difficult task at times, since in the chemical examination excessive water-retention is at first not obviously different from normal water-combination; and the doctor is not seldom called on to make the difficult decision whether the attainment of a certain weight signifies genuine body-building or an undesirable water-storage. . . . Even experienced physicians are often deceived in this matter.

"The water-consumption of infants is very considerable, and relatively much greater than that of adults. The adult requires daily 35 parts of water to every thousand of his bodily weight; the nursing child needs 140. Whether this enormous water-consumption of the infant is a necessity of the growing organism or a result of exclusively liquid nourishment is a question which can be decided only by the determination of the amount of water actually demanded. Little attention has hitherto been paid to this question, because it has been assumed that the infant was sufficiently supplied with water whether naturally or artificially fed.

"That this *a priori* opinion is not correct in every case was first shown very recently by O. and W. Heubner. They raised the question whether the unsatisfactory increase in weight of a breast-fed child might not result from an inadequate supply of water. The starting-point of this surmise was the observation of a child that was well fed as far as the number of heat-units was concerned, but which failed to gain weight, without, however, becoming ill. They concluded that in such cases it might suffice merely to add water to the diet without increasing the supply of energy by extra food."

Dr. Meyer declares that observation has now repeatedly proved the correctness of this conclusion in regard to breast-fed children, and it is of great practical importance with regard to artificially fed infants, who are often nourished by means of concentrated foods diluted with water when needed. He continues:

"Three groups are to be distinguished. The first group, when fed with concentrated prepared foods, show a decrease in weight; the second a stationary weight; while the third flourish and continue to gain for a long time, despite the water-poverty of the food, not exhibiting stationary weight till after the lapse of several weeks. In all three an increased supply of water gives immediate gain in weight.

"Just as some plants demand more water and others less, so we must distinguish between individuals having a greater or less avidity for water. In general, the best growth is furthered by the giving of 150 parts of water per thousand of weight, an amount which it is interesting to note almost exactly coincides with that which nature supplies in breast-milk.

"Retardation of growth is by no means the only result of insufficient water. It also causes thirst-fever, and is said to be the occasion of the fever often observed in new-born infants."

In conclusion, Dr. Meyer thus summarizes the effects of inadequate water-supply to growing organisms:

"Without water neither life nor growth is thinkable. Water-deficiency leads to disturbances in growth and threatening symptoms. One of the most important signs of a sound constitution is stable water-combination in the cell."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS AND ART

THE REVOLUTION IN THE BALLET

"GRACE AND CHARM make me seasick!" So the most famous male dancer of Europe, Mr. Nijinsky, is said to have exclaimed in reply to those protesters against the revolutionary forms that he has lately been importing into the ballet. His innovations are so unlike anything for which he has been famous before that his old admirers are standing aghast at the change. Mr. Nijinsky explains that he has adopted new ideals which he calls "Æginetan," or "ideals of angular as opposed to curved beauty." His term is supposed to apply to suggestions he has derived from some of the figures of primitive Greek sculpture that display a treatment of the human frame largely comprized within two dimensions. The new ballets in which he has appeared in Paris and London during the past two or three seasons, "L'Après Midi d'une Faune," "Jeux," and "Le Sacre du Printemps," have evinced a notable departure from his earlier ones, "Le Spectre de la Rose" and "Les Sylphide," in which "grace and charm" were the abounding elements. It is explained in the many articles appearing about the revolution in the ballet that, under Mr. Nijinsky's inspiration, this form of art is allying itself with the others that obey the "post-impressionist" impulse; and instead of seeking beauty, it aims for expressiveness. So great is the outcry against Mr. Nijinsky's renunciations that he is led to retort in the vigorous phrase with which we started this article. His departures from the old forms have been progressive. In the first one, founded on Debussy's interpretation of the emotions of a faun, the unusual was not unmixt with beauty, "the public was but slightly shocked," says a writer in the London *Sketch*, for "altho the movements and the scenery were as unfamiliar as the whole-tone scale upon which the ballet was built up, the spectacle was completely novel, and was over before astonishment could give place to expression." His latest production, however,—"Le Sacre du Printemps," is described as "a strange and startling work set to what must enjoy the courtesy title of music." The writer in *The Sketch* gives us an idea of it:

NIJINSKY,
The most noted male dancer in Europe, costumed for "Schéhérazade," who repudiates the graces that made him famous.

"It is a brave piece of invention, dealing, in fashion that follows no tradition of ballet, with a primeval world. We see young men taking lessons in the magic arts from a sorceress; then we see them dancing with the girls of their choice, and then there is an imposing procession of old folk who express some form of nature-worship through the medium of formal and conventional gesture. Later, on the crest of a hill, there is another religious dance, at the end of which the chief dancing-girl apparently goes mad and dies—a small matter, because, had she lived, she was to have been sacrificed.

"The gestures are arbitrary, and have been specially designed by Nijinsky. The music is concerned, apparently, with nothing but rhythm. Of melody we find nothing to speak of; and as far as harmony is concerned, one can only say that all those who have sought to be strident and unintelligible, and have succeeded beyond their wildest hopes, will have a jealous eye for Mr. Stravinsky. He does not pause to consider such trifles as key relationships; indeed, he prefers to keep several keys going at any moment in the orchestra, and the relations between them are not, perhaps, very unlike those that exist between Servian and Bulgarian at time of writing."

The writer seems troubled between his sense of irony and the feeling that all the first works in the realm of art have probably been born amid the jeers of the inappreciative and conservative mob. Mr. Nijinsky and his composer, Mr. Stravinsky, may be right, he suggests, and "in a few years we shall have learned, however indignantly, that there are other things in music and in ballet than sweetness and sensuous beauty, just as there are other things in terms of paint than domestic stories." Without committing himself to the new school, he goes on to interpret:

"'To express silence in terms of music,' said Cabaner to his friends of the Café Guerbois, 'I should require three military bands.' To express simplicity, we have to use complex means. Nijinsky and Stravinsky have chosen deliberately to give us a ballet dealing with primitive life, and to express the beginnings of sensuous music and movement. Granting that this was their object, it would have been frankly absurd to give us for movement a twentieth-century ballet-school's development along the lines of eighteenth-century France and Italy, or music in which melody —which, after all, is a comparatively modern development— expresses emotion and takes the place of the human voice. Even the union between the stage and the orchestra, so inevitable in the conventional ballet, is disregarded here, and Stravinsky has no more to say to his gifted colleague than Debussy has to say to Maeterlinck in 'Pelléas et Mélisande.' Each writes an orchestral commentary—the one gives us a thing of beauty, and the other something difficult, if not impossible, to understand. At the same time, it is well to remember that when we are unable to understand anything in any form of art, it is just possible that the fault may not be with the artist. At a first hearing, Stravinsky appears to offer us sheer cacophony, but it is more than likely that a second or third hearing, while it could not help us to appreciate normal beauty where no such thing exists, would at least give us sufficient familiarity with the score to enable us to realize the honest motive underlying its composition.

"In all probability, both dancer and musician are following the lines of French modernism—they are divorcing their art from

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

beauty as we conceive beauty. If they are as greatly gifted as they are conscientious, it is quite possible that they will end by giving us a new art-form, which will be received as Victor Hugo and Wagner and Manet were received when they ventured to impose new art-forms upon those comfortable classes upon whose behalf Oliver Wendell Holmes pleaded for a Society for the Propagation of Intelligence.

"Frankly, it is not necessary to understand the new movement in order to accept it. Let us consider the work that its originators have done, and we shall realize at once that they have, at least, a claim upon our respectful attention. They have nothing to hope for from a new departure except misunderstanding, abuse, and derision."

AN OLD-FASHIONED READER'S LIKES

IF ONLY FOR THE SAKE of finding out "where we are at," it should be mentally hygienic to ponder the words of an "old-fashioned reader" who confesses himself rather like a famished man in a desert among the magazines of to-day. To him the "periodical field presents more or less the aspect of a waste." He finds two or three among the magazines "to which the term 'sumptuous' may be applied, but there is none that is literary." His only resource is to hark back to the "Arcadian innocence" of his younger day, supporting himself with the reflection that "the wise Goethe at length brought the world-weary *Faust* into such a scene." If any there be among the men of to-day like himself, "tired and sick of the stuff that is served up on the book-stalls," his advice is, "Get hold of some old-fashioned magazine that has not advanced much beyond 'Georgian days' and stay by it." To such he declares, "If you don't find peace, you may take it as a sign that you are hopelessly corrupted." The figure behind these words is suspiciously anonymous with the signature "John Leisure," and his habitat is "Dobie Walls, Oklahoma"; but he shares his confidence with readers of the New York *Sun*, where we find this further:

"I pick up an old number of a famous magazine and find on the title-page these names as contributors: Frederic H. Hedge, Julia C. R. Dorr, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Thomas B. Aldrich, Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, Bradford Torrey, Elizabeth Robins, Harriet Waters Preston, John G. Whittier, Maria Louise Henry. I take up another number and find these names: F. Marion Crawford, Ralph Waldo Emerson, George Parsons Lathrop, Henry James, Edith M. Thomas, Olive Thorne Miller, Charles Dudley Warner, Sarah Orne Jewett, Christopher P. Cranch, John Boyle O'Reilly, Edmund Clarence Stedman, Richard Grant White. The least of these would make the fortune of a magazine nowadays.

"Or would it? . . . . . .

"I believe it was Thackeray who said that the hour inevitably brings forth the man, so that when the men are lacking, the hour evidently does not call for them.

"It is a sinister discovery of latter-day science that society has the crimes which it deserves to have. This would appear to be true, so that the magazines of the day seem to be accounted for. One, in particular, I must single out for abomination. I name no names. If there was ever such another mush of literary slip-slop I have not heard of it. It is not merely the puerile, infantile criticism, the bad grammar, the incredible misprints, and blunders that offend, but the hopelessly flat and commonplace tone of it. In fact, it is about the sorriest spectacle in magazinedom. So that, unless you go in for 'sumptuosity,' there is very little doing in the magazine line in this country. The trouble is that not all of us want sumptuosity.

"The old russet-brown and hodden-gray covers, bare of ornament, or nearly so, the not too good paper, the general unostentatious outer seeming, were what gave assurance.

"Even illustrations are questionable, tho we may admit a few on the woodcut order, so they be a little crude and out of drawing. Your old-fashioned reader is shy of flubdub, and for my part I will confess that I like better the muddy paper, blurred type, and wooden illustrations of *The Fireside Friend*, *Happy Hours*, and the like (English publications), to the glittering pages of some that I could name. I have never read *Happy Hours*, but I surmise that its contents are not so bad as might be supposed, and I am certain they are no worse than what appears in some magazines of much greater pretensions.

"What, then, is an old-fashioned reader to do? For my part, I have settled down to dear old *Cornhill*. Everything about it is antediluvian. Its title-page was designed by Linton in prehistoric times, and, like the laws of the Medes and the Persians, it changes not. It has the right old straw color. Its advertisements, types, and cuts came out of the Ark. Its atmosphere is that of Tennyson's lotus-eaters, 'always afternoon.' It has a few 'young men' who contribute mildly audacious things now and then, but its general tone is given by 'the mob of gentlemen who write with ease'—East Indian pensioners, retired army officers, K. C. B.'s, F. R. G. S.'s, bishops, minor canons, dons, dowagers, persons of quality, and a few who do a little amateur scribbling under an aristocratic anonymity.

"Surely a goodly company this. Even the advertisements have a pleasing savor. I have before me the current number. In it I find announced 'Rowland's Celebrated Oil of Macassar,' with which the tremendous Mr. Foker was wont to anoint his shiny ringlets, and which, aside from its esthetic merit, 'preserves the hair, prevents baldness, eradicates scurf, and is also sold in a golden color for fair or gray hair.' I find announced the famous camomile pills, 'perfectly safe for man, woman, or child.' You feel that you would like to have a bottle of these pills and take them, even tho you were not sick. On another page is announced that 'indispensable toilet requisite, Godfrey's Extract of Elder Flowers,' a whiff from the pages of Austin Dobson.

"Again, your attention is invited to the 'special patent safety-matches' as a protection against fire. At the end, next the reading-matter, is a solid page 'ad' headed: 'Water and Oil Finding,' in which is pointed out the importance of locating water and oil before you spend money boring for them, and directing your attention to the 'new automatic water-finder, a simple, portable device by means of which any intelligent man, tho unskilled, may readily ascertain whether a subterraneous stream or body of pure water exists under a spot.' Also to the 'automatic oil-finder, an invention of great interest to oil prospectors' and equally infallible 'at any depth up to 3,500 feet.' These be thy joys, O *Cornhill!*

"Dear is the remembrance of youth, even tho, in the words of Ali, it be a sigh. In a drab-colored world hung about with shreds of philosophy it is pleasant to turn to a scene of Arcadian innocence. The wise Goethe at length brought the world-weary *Faust* into such a scene."

NIJINSKY AS AN ÆGINETAN.

Reproduced from Horace Taylor's drawing of him in "L'Après Midi d'une Faune," in which he renounces grace in favor of the angular attitudes of primitive Greek sculpture.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ENGLAND'S CONTENT WITH HER LAUREATE

AT LEAST England is not going to quarrel with her new Poet Laureate. Mr. Bridges's appointment makes for peace all around, and almost any other choice could not be sure of so somnolent an end. "It can offend no one," solaces the London *Times*, at the same time pointing out that "tho the sensibilities of any section of the public are not necessarily considered in the choice of a Poet Laureate, there can be no doubt that the appointment of some one or other of the various poets suggested might have roused feelings of dissatisfaction in this quarter or that." The general public are said to have been actively stirred over the question of Mr. Austin's successor; and the possible consequences of any choice probably led Sir Herbert Tree, in his recent book of "Memories," to recommend that the office be maintained, but "conferred (in a manner which would have a Chinese flavor about it) on a poet already dead"—"to benefit his family and to point out the beauties of his works to an otherwise indifferent posterity." Another voice, less whimsical than the famous actor, the Very Rev. H. C. Beeching, Dean of Norwich, celebrates in *The Daily Chronicle* Mr. Asquith's "genius for making appointments." Thus:

A DANCE IN "LE SACRE DU PRINTEMPS."

Wherein the attempt is made to express "the beginnings of sensuous music and movements."

"To an 'infinite capacity for taking pains,' he adds a wide and accurate knowledge of men and things, and a will of his own which is capable of resisting every sort of pressure. His last appointment is among his best. No doubt he felt, as every man of letters has been feeling, that if the post of Poet Laureate were not to be consigned to the limbo of things outworn, the nomination he made to his majesty must justify itself at the bar of professional opinion, and not merely ratify the judgment of the publishers' sale-books. What that opinion would have been, on a referendum, we had an unmistakable indication in the choice made by the little band of 'Georgian' poets who last year dedicated an anthology from their works 'to Robert Bridges,' presumably as the greatest of their forerunners. And the best critics of poetry, such men as Andrew Lang and Mr. Arthur Symons, have always distinguished Mr. Bridges among his contemporaries as the possessor of that rare gift which, for want of a more precise name, we speak of as 'inspiration.'

"Nor are there wanting signs that the general public has become aware that there is a poet among them. Publishers are not in the habit of casting bread upon the waters in the hope of recovering its equivalent in hard cash after many days. But a publisher has issued the collected works of Mr. Bridges, except the plays, in a single volume, at the popular price of two shillings; and tho the compliment may be the greater, in that the publishing firm is that of Mr. Bridges's own university, and the series of which the volume forms part includes only the masterpieces of English poetry, still even a university publisher is a publisher, and does not pay these compliments at the expense of the university chest. It is probable, therefore, that even that vague person 'the general reader' may not have to betake himself to 'Who's Who' to understand what Mr. Asquith means.

"Of course, every genuine poet must wait a longer or shorter time for his audience, because he sees the world freshly for himself, and has to fashion his own means of representing to others the particular vision of beauty that he sees. At first his whole method seems strange; his epithets are unusual; the things he talks about may not be the things that the current poetry talks about, or, at any rate, he talks about them in a different way, and so readers of poetry are at first at a loss to understand what he is at. Now undoubtedly Mr. Bridges's voice is his own. His lyrics do not suggest those of any other writer; his blank verse is not Tennysonian; his sonnets recall neither Shakespeare, nor Milton, nor Wordsworth. There is nothing for it, then, but to bring a fresh ear and let the fresh voice make its own impression."

Mr. Edmund Gosse gives *The Morning Post* (London) the expected academic view of the matter:

"Mr. Bridges is an austere poet, an artist of extraordinary learning. He has a deep knowledge of his art, has studied the subject of poetry more intensely than any other living poet, and has made every kind of experiment in the art of versification. His whole attitude is distinguished; his life has been spent in a sort of hermitage, devoted entirely to the study of the art of poetry, and he has to a large extent kept out of contact with the world. Even if the appointment may cause some surprize, the more it is considered the greater will be the approval of it. It will be especially commended by the artists and poets, who recognize in him a master. There will, I am convinced, be less adverse criticism of the selection made than would have been the case if the choice had fallen on any other poet."

The Pall Mall Gazette (London), however, is not going to surrender its vote without a protest:

"But the fact remains that the Laureateship has never been conferred for genius. If the criterion had been the creation of pure poetry, Mrs. Meynell has put into her slender output a larger number of immortal things than any living English poet can claim. It is when we come to the true interpretation of the Laureate as a voice of the race that we see how the new appointment falls short. The Premier has ignored the wishes of the country and the principle that the Laureate is a singer chosen to voice the nation's great moments of duty, rejoicing, grief. Here Mr. Kipling's claim is far above that of any contemporary. The writer of the 'Recessional' and of 'If' will be the Laureate of the English people whenever crisis calls for utterance, and a world-wide Empire will be his responsive audience."

How near or how far this paper is from the fact in saying the title has never been given for genius, the following roll of Laureates will furnish ground for judgment:

Name	Born	Appointed	Died
Geoffrey Chaucer.....	1340?	1368	1400
John Gower.....	1325?	1400	1408
Henry Scrogan, P. L. to Henry IV..	1361?	..	1407
John Kay, P. L. to Edward IV....	..	..	..

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Name	Born	Appointed	Died
Andrew Bernard, P. L. to Henry VII. and Henry VIII.	..	1486	1523
John Skelton	1460?	1513	1529
Richard Edwards	1523?	1561	1566
Edmund Spenser	1553	1590	1599
Samuel Daniel	1562	1599	1619
Ben Jonson	1573	1619	1637
Sir William Davenant	1605	1638	1668
John Dryden	1631	1670	1700
Thomas Shadwell	1640	1688	1692
Nahum Tate	1652	1692	1715
Nicholas Rowe	1673	1715	1718
Rev. Lawrence Eusden	1688	1718	1730
Colley Cibber	1671	1730	1757
William Whitehead	1715	1757	1785
Thomas Warton	1728	1785	1790
Henry James Pye	1745	1790	1813
Robert Southey	1774	1813	1843
William Wordsworth	1770	1843	1850
Alfred, Lord Tennyson	1809	1850	1892
Alfred Austin	1835	1896	1913

CHICAGO'S LITTLE THEATER

CHICAGO WOULD NOT naturally look to England for its advocate. One imagines that over there they only know the city's name as synonymous with "pork-packer." But an Englishman, Mr. Maurice Browne, interviewed by an English paper, *The Pall Mall Gazette* (London), declares that "Chicago is not so decadent as has been maintained." The exact sense in which he uses the word is not explained, but what he goes on to defend is the Western city's taste in the drama. Mr. Browne ought to be an excellent judge of this, for he is described as a "young Englishman who founded the Little Theater in Chicago," and to his interviewer he declares that the attempt was made "to do in Chicago very much the same kind of thing that Mr. Granville Barker is doing in London." In spite of prophecies of failure, Mr. Browne's Little Theater started its season last November with W. B. Yeats's "On Baile's Strand" and W. W. Gibson's "Womankind," and its "most successful production" was Prof. Gilbert Murray's translation of "The Trojan Women," which had more than sixty performances. He further tells us:

"We were told, before we made the venture, that our stage would be too small for this tragedy, and that people would not come to see it. But events proved just the reverse. Our receipts for these performances were more than half as much again as for any other play. I think it shows that public taste in Chicago is not so decadent as has been maintained. If the public are given the chance to see something really good they will come to the theater. We also did, among other plays, 'Anatol' and Strindberg's 'Creditors.'

"We were the first in America to use Mr. Gordon Craig's ideas for scenery. We have screens and curtains, and allow nothing on the stage that has not a definite purpose.

"Whether the scene is a palace or a peasant's cottage or in the open air we try to make it as simple and as beautiful as possible. Our chief modification of Mr. Gordon Craig's ideas has been an attempt to introduce the principles of the Chinese and Japanese painters and color-printers, whose work is remarkable for its simplicity and great economy of line and color."

Simplicity could not be carried much further than in the case of a farcical comedy by Mr. Oren Taft, Jr., called "Delphine Declines," thus described:

"It was an embankment scene looking over a river, at night, outside a café. We had just two tables and four chairs of very plain and simple design. At the back we had an ordinary sacking screen, absolutely plain and undyed, and beyond that a very dark-blue curtain stretched very tight with a slight red light thrown up against it from below.

"The costumes of the four persons in the scene were all black and white—a sort of Aubrey Beardsley design—with only one splash of color, a big red flower worn by a woman on her black dress. The scene was extraordinarily simple, and did not cost £2 to stage.

"On account of the small size of the theater—the seating accommodation is for one hundred and twenty-five—we are not able to use footlights. We have the proscenium arch lights, but, as a rule, we use amber instead of white throughout."

He pays a tribute to the similar movements to be found in America whose equipments are evidently economical on the side of the press-agent, so many will hear of them for the first time:

"All over America Little Theater organizations are springing up. People want a finer type of play than they can get on the American stage. The actors are partly professional and partly amateur. Some are giving their services as a sort of revolt against the commercialism of the stage.

"I don't know about the finances of the other organizations, but altho we expected to have five years' solid work before we obtained recognition, yet we succeeded in our first season in paying our running expenses and in covering over one-half of our capital expenditure.

BUT ITS ENEMIES CALL IT "CUBIST"

And dislike "the twitching, bobbing, turn-your-toes-in dance."

"All over America, indeed, there is a passionate demand for an American drama. Up to the present there has been absolutely nothing that is worth any consideration at all.

"What is the trouble is that American dramatists of to-day have never learned to observe for themselves—they have never done, for example, what has been done by the Irish authors, and particularly J. M. Synge, who just took his own little corner of the world and put the people down faithfully as they lived.

"If, however, America can steer clear on the one hand of its sentimental enthusiasm and on the other of its 'moral-uplift' idea, it seems to me that there is a very good chance of there being a real dramatic birth, with local playwrights and local theaters, like the Abbey Theater."

The next season at Chicago's Little Theater will begin in October. The new productions it promises are Professor Murray's translations of "Medea," "The Bacchae," and "Hippolytus," and J. M. Synge's "Deirdre of the Sorrows."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

THE TWENTIETH-CENTURY VERSION OF THE GOSPEL

EVEN "the greatest phenomenon of the age" comes short of what it ought to be. This, according to *The Continent* (Chicago), is the present tendency to "serve God without God." *The Continent* feels itself almost "churlish" to say a single word adverse to "the modern tendency of thought and action which is frequently called the social revival—that remarkable rise and renewal of a general consciousness that every man's essential obligation while he lives in the world is to serve the well-being of his fellow men." It is hardly possible to overstate the importance of this development and trend in the present epoch of civilization, continues this journal, adding that "they are right who see in it not only an amelioration of life externally, but a deepening of life spiritually—a real gain for real religion." *The Continent* speaks "not in disparagement of the 'social gospel' either in the Church or outside it, but wholly in sympathetic hope of seeing it amplified and completed." We read:

"Nearly fifty years ago, when the first stirrings of new social enthusiasm were being felt at the heart of Christendom, the seer-like British poet Browning wrote the lines:

> 'Earthly incitements that mankind serve God
> For man's sole sake—not God's and therefore man's—
> Till at last who distinguishes the sun
> From a mere Druid fire on a far mount?'

"They demonstrate how clearly his prescience then foresaw the very lack which amid all the beauty of the increasing humane spirit of the times has subtracted from it something of greater beauty which it ought to have carried with it and something from the spiritual altitude which it ought to have attained.

"The poet's discrimination is manifest in his recognizing so readily a sincere religious impulse at the motive center of this zeal for humanity. These 'earthly incitements' do prompt men to 'serve God.' The background of faith that God is pleased when good deeds are done to his creatures is almost invariably present in the sacrifice and service paid out to the needy from social settlements, institutional churches, and philanthropic societies of various forms. Take away that faith, and 90 per cent. of all such philanthropy would instantaneously disappear.

"But Browning got on to a still sharper discrimination. He saw the service of God in all this service of humanity, but he also saw that it was not the highest possible service in either relation. He saw the religious motive in it, but was wise enough beyond that to perceive the possibility of religious motive in a higher form enormously more potent. Browning did not depreciate 'earthly incitements,' but he was aware of heavenly incitements.

"Not 'for man's sole sake' would he have men serve God, but 'for God's sake and therefore man's.' Which is simply saying, in a word, that to lift human service for humanity up to its noblest meaning, either socially or religiously, the labor must be done not in abstract tribute to the supposed desires of a remote and withdrawn deity, but in loyal company with a present and toilsome God.

"It is the difference between working under the instructions of a distant employer and working shoulder to shoulder with a strong Friend. It is the difference between doing a piece of work alone and sharing a piece of work with the Master Workman. It is the difference, too, between earning a wage and getting the smile of a Leader."

The intense practicality of the typical mind of these times is quite certain to scorn these distinctions, continues *The Continent*, for he is inclined to ask, "Are not men helped quite as much either way?" But—

"Even that, however, plain as it looks to a materialist's eye, is not to be granted. The man who has the biggest and profoundest impulses behind his action is the man best to be relied on by any distress; his help is surest to last out the need.

"There is a touch of the mystical required to make a philanthropist who is both consistent and persistent; your unqualifiedly practical giver soon gets disgusted at the small results of his giving. Only the helper with a deeper motive keeps on patiently.

"But the main concern is, of course, not here. Externally it often does look as if the vague religion of the humanist is helping just as many people as the intenser religion of the spiritually minded.

"The point of the contrast where the distinction does take hold on life—the place where it does matter whether one is serving God 'for man's sole sake' or 'for God's sake and therefore man's'—is in the reaction on the soul of the worker himself.

"A man's soul is the size of the world he is conscious of living in. And it can't be a great-sized soul if his horizon is not expansive enough to get God as well as man within its boundaries.

"Browning's own vivid metaphor to express this is too convincing to require comment or amplification.

"What if a man who saw the sun rising were in doubt and questioned whether it was not some bonfire kindled on a distant hill—perhaps a solemn and reverent bonfire meant for worship, but a bonfire none the less?

"Yet this unthinkable ignorance is hardly an adequate comparison with the spiritual limitation of the man who walks through the world aware only that men are here needing help and unaware that God is here toiling to help them.

"It can not be an indifferent thing for men to drop God out of account—to deny his fellowship and go their own paths alone, deeming his guidance no asset in doing what they call his pleasure.

"Yet that is what is too generally happening where social service is treated as the characteristic twentieth-century version of the gospel."

THE ROOSEVELT OF MODERN THEOLOGY

MR. ROOSEVELT has been characterized in many phrases. He will perhaps be interested to learn that his counterpart in the theological world bears the description of "a stone of stumbling and a rock of offense." By the association of names, at least, we gain a vigorous idea of the personality of Dr. P. T. Forsyth, whose words we have often quoted in this department. A writer in *The Methodist Quarterly Review* (Nashville) speaks of him as "perhaps the most distinguished exponent of Christianity as the religion of redemption in our time." Indeed, he asks, "who knows not Forsyth, the brilliant, irrepressible, inexhaustible Forsyth; the coiner of epigrammatic sayings that stick in the mind like barbed arrows?" Those who may not know him as the principal of Hackney Theological College of Hampstead, England, may remember him as the Yale lecturer on the Lyman Beecher Foundation for 1907, when he delivered, according to Mr. Robert E. Ziegler, "the most powerful analysis on the subject-matter of present-day preaching which would be at once positive and modern." "For weal or woe," we are assured, "Forsyth exerts a tremendous influence in the world of theology of to-day." The writer's enthusiasm grows infectious:

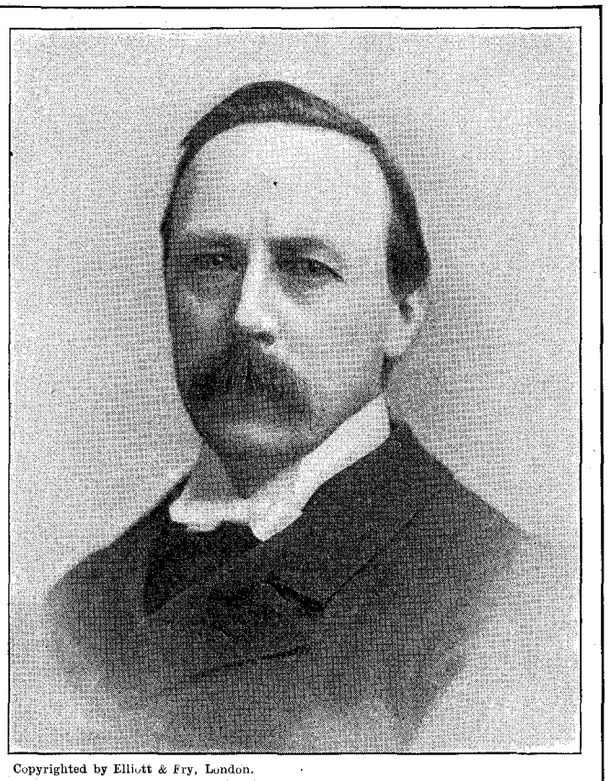
"He bestrides the earth like a colossus. His sheer intellectual and spiritual power has won him a respectful hearing in the enemy's country. He is for the theological world what such a man as Roosevelt is for the political world—a stone of stumbling and a rock of offense. Like all masterful personalities, he makes men decide either for or against him. Men either love or hate him; they swear by him or swear at him. There are some who curse the day when he was born. There are others who regard him as a real gift of God to our day and generation, a man born in due time. There are some to whom he is but a relic of mediæval obscurantism. There are others who find in this man a

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

modern defender of their most holy faith, an expositor of their dearest convictions."

We read of him, furthermore, as "the representative of certain very distinct tendencies in theology":

"In the first place, he stands in my mind as perhaps the best embodiment we have of the modern return to theology. I say, return; for there has been an eclipse of theology. Our age is not disposed to deep thinking on any subject, least of all on religion, which raises the deepest questions of all. Everything must be perfectly simple, altogether easy, entirely obvious; simplicity is made the touchstone of the truth. Difficulty and depth are the infallible signs of error. Everything must be reduced to the least common denominator. The deeper meanings of the agony of Gethsemane and of the sufferings of the Cross are ruled out of a religion which must be simple at all cost to reality. That the common people of our day should be averse to theology is therefore not strange. It is to be wondered at that even those who ought to know better, ministers and doctors of divinity of all grades, who might be supposed from their very profession and training to know better, share this common aversion. Well, the eclipse of theology is but temporary; weeping may endure for a night, but joy will surely come in the morning. Any one can walk in the daytime; but only the experienced man can walk at night. Every man will be a theologian when the temper of the age is theological. But the man who vows his allegiance to the goddess 'Theologia' in our day and generation will owe nothing to his environment. He must be self-sustained; he can not be dependent. He must be independent. He must be self-fed, having meat to eat that other men know not of. Our time is not conducive to the birth of many theologians; it is by its very nature conducive to the birth of great theologians. We say that certain men deserve great credit because they are self-made. We must say the same thing about our modern theologians. Now, Forsyth is a theologian. He dares draw his sword in behalf of that goddess who has won the homage of the intellect in the past. He knows that there can be no valid Christianity without a theology, however much theology we may have without Christianity. He is not afraid to point out that we attempt to cover up the nakedness of our souls by the multitude of our activities; that we rush hither and thither in mad distraction, go anywhere and do anything, rather than sit down and take stock of the contents of our souls that we are perfectly willing to worship God with our hands and feet, tho not with our heads. Theology, he knows, is more to be desired than philanthropy, yea, than much fine philanthropy."



Copyrighted by Elliott & Fry, London.

A "THEOLOGICAL COLOSSUS."

The president of Hackney College, Rev. P. T. Forsyth, who is declared to be "for the theological world what Mr. Roosevelt is for the political world—a stone of stumbling and a rock of offense."

Forsyth, we are assured, is a modern:

"No man is less of an obscurantist than he. His is not 'canned theology gone stale.' He is a child of to-day. He knows that we are living in a new day. He knows that certain glacial changes have passed over the surface of the theological world; that certain things will never be the same; that some things have been lost never to be regained. He does not waste time in saying that this ought not to have occurred. He does not mourn that the glory of the latter house is not equal to that of the former. No, he is not an atheist. He believes in the permanency of change. He accepts the changed situation not reluctantly, but gladly, unhesitatingly. He is a modern. You will find nothing archaic in his pages. Yet he is not like some moderns. They will do anything and everything to preserve their reputation for up-to-dateness. They read the books hot from the press. They await eagerly the last pronouncement. They are almost breathless in their endeavors to keep up with the rapidity of the march. Everything for them must be modern. That is the yardstick by which they measure all things large or small, human or divine. 'Modern thought' is their god. You will think, to listen to them, that they are wise and that wisdom will die with them; that all their predecessors were hopelessly duped and deceived.

"But Forsyth is a modern. Yet he will not mortgage his soul even for all the moderns. He is a disciple of eternity much more than of modernity. He knows how to use the results of modern thought as his aids—illustrations of his gospel texts, channels for his gospel grace. He is not the tool of modernity. He makes even that the slave of Christ. With him the gospel is first; civilization, afterward. He does not cut down and cut away the gospel in order to harmonize it with modern culture. He brings every thought into captivity to the obedience of Christ."

WHERE CHURCH UNITY FAILS

CHURCH UNITY has been discust in so many of its aspects and profest as an ideal by so many churches that something tangible is surely due. *The Standard* (Baptist, Chicago) thinks so, and wonders "if the time has not arrived for testing thoroughly the sincerity of some denominations as to their real intentions in the matter of denominational cooperation." In spite of all the talk, this journal declares, "the rank and file of all denominations have not as yet reached the point of view which acknowledges the greater interests of the kingdom of God as over against those of any sect." Maine, as a State, it is pointed out, furnishes an example of denominational comity; Chicago, too, "presents a notable example of how several denominations can maintain their distinctive doctrines and yet face together the almost insuperable problems of a great metropolis." But the mission fields and the machinery that keeps them in order shows the spirit of union at its weakest, as the writer here goes on to point out:

"No one familiar with the conditions throughout our mission fields especially, and in many of the more settled communities as well, can be blind to the fact that the general workers of some denominations, to say nothing of a large number of the local ministers, have become so absorbed in pushing forward sectarian interests that denominational cooperation is completely forgotten in the rush to get one's own interest into the king-row. There is no game of give-away as yet in ecclesiastical checkers.

"While it is hardly to be expected that workers in the field should in general rise at once to a position which frequently calls for withdrawal in favor of some other denomination, it is a matter of surprize that some denominational leaders at headquarters have found themselves unwilling to accede to some recent propositions of the Home Missions Council, which is a sort of clearing-house of the home missionary societies of all denominations.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"The council had recommended to its constituent bodies that they apportion fields and agree in advance as to which society should occupy them. This has been rejected by the home societies of both the Methodist and Episcopal denominations. It is said that the official replies of these societies were almost identical in their wording and in the explanations given as to why they could not make agreements. Methods obtaining in their forms of church government, the authority of bishops, and other considerations of polity were set forth. They went so far as to say that they could not so much as make recommendations along the lines proposed by the council.

"Our attention has been called more than once to instances of the complete disregard of denominational comity. Men whose judgment we value highly often bring to our notice cases of flagrant disregard of the ordinary principles of fair play. They have not been in sufficient number to warrant classification as a denominational tendency, altho the majority of them have occurred in connection with one denomination, and we have hitherto set them down as merely individual examples of acute denominationalism, a disease which in the past at least has been confined to no one sect."

It is the man at headquarters who is most at fault in the instances specifically noted, it is alleged. In this respect he has not the excuse of the man on the field whose "vision may easily be distorted by local considerations." On the other hand—

"He has a wider vision. His very position indicates leadership. He is a spokesman and his decision is representative. This action, if it means anything, means clearly that some denominations are not yet ready to take a simple step toward practical unity, however much some of their leaders may talk about theoretical unity. The sooner we recognize this the better.

"This does not mean that we must cease all our efforts at getting together in the great battle. We must go on as we have been doing. The unity of the church which our Lord prayed for in his priestly intercession will not come the sooner by disregarding the facts as they are. In the meantime, we suggest the wisdom of spending less time in getting other denominations to consider the question of church unity and of using more time in getting the members of one's own denomination to the point where they are willing to enter upon practical measures of co-operation with other denominations."

INDUSTRIAL HOPE IN RELIGION

RELIGION MUST SHOW the way of salvation out of the tangle of our industrial problems, according to a writer in the July issue of the *International Journal of Ethics* (Philadelphia), who associates as cooperating factors with religion the family, the school, and the state, and predicts that one of two things must happen: "either religion, the family, the school, and the state will moralize our mammonized industry, or an immoral industry will demoralize them." The searchlight of our moral vision, he tells us, has of late been thrown on the field of industrial ethics as a result of "the recent unprecedented moral awakening in the political field," and that we may profit of the illumination of perspective, he calls to mind the fact that "the primitive nomadic, and the later agricultural, method of life was an inseparable aspect of a certain moral and religious view of life and of the world." Similarly the more highly developed society of the ancient Greek and Roman city-states reveals an ideal of conduct in which "industrial processes were a part of the ruling moral and religious theory of life." But "the separation of morality from industry" came with the rise of materialistic philosophy and the development of the scientific spirit, and we read:

"The world was more and more regarded as the field of exact forces and laws. In this way there grew up a separation of the secular and the religious: a part of life was given to business, to money-making, to labor; another part was devoted to religion, to faith in personal values. Another development helped to bring about the differentiation of the moral from the industrial world. This was a change in the meaning of religion. Primitive religion concerned itself with the actual given world of men and of nature regarded as a living thing. Religion concerned itself with nature as a living thing and with the most dynamic phases of human life. But the centuries preceding and following the Christian era saw a profound change in the religious ideal. Religion ceased to concern itself with the world. A new attitude developed—the attitude of world-denial. Religion—and as much of morality as the religious experience implies—retreated from the actual given world of labor and industry; it ceased to concern itself with the old interests which made valuable and moral the present system of things. Religion ceased to concern itself with flocks and grain and fruitful showers and the seasons, with the world of industry, and began to deal with inner, personal virtues and sins."

What the writer calls "the divorce between ethics and industry," which developed in the passing from the primitive to the civilized stage of development, we are advised, is before our eyes in these days, and he notes the "purely secular view of industry" exprest in the phrase "business is business." Our complex industrial organization has as immediate object "no longer a social exchange of value, but a definite profit on capital," and in this connection we are informed that:

"To separate the world of industry from the world of moral values is to take from the world of work—where the normal individual spends practically his life—the only touch of idealism without which industry becomes vulgar. This is the necessary moral result of separating the outer or physical world from the inner or mental world; indeed this modern distinction between material and moral values, true and helpful if rightly used, in actual practise often stands in the way of moral, social, and political progress. . . . Material things are goods; they have their value only in relation to human needs and desires. Food, health, clothing, property, are moral matters as well as physical matters."

Thus industry, we read further, is "our conspicuous unregenerate social institution," while such other important institutions as religion, the family, education, and the state, are to a degree influenced by "a constructive social idealism." Yet while industry remains under the control of "a ruthlessly competitive and immoral individualism," and our industrial theory and practise are in principle "unchanged by the higher type of social ethics which comes from the teachings of Jesus," nevertheless this is not because we moderns are mostly hypocrites.

"It is because the crying moral defects of our age are of a social nature, because they concern our corporate life, while the moral and religious ideals that have ruled the West for two thousand years deal fundamentally with sins and virtues that are personal, private, individual. Some of the most conspicuous leaders in our industrial immoralities are equally conspicuous as representatives of the ethics and religion of the old individualistic type. These industrial sins are not sins of the heart and the will, sins of the inner life; they are not due to bad intentions and evil desires; they are due to the fact that an individualistic ethics has prevented us from regarding each self in his relations to his total social environment. If it is true that no individual can be understood except in and through his social relationships, then it is equally true that no individual can be moral save in and through these same social relationships.

"According to the standards of the current individualistic type of morals, men like Washington, Jefferson, and Grant are definitely condemned; for the first swore outrageously, the second was skeptical of saving truth, and the third was reported to President Lincoln as intemperate in the use of whisky. Nevertheless, our political ethics is so much more social than our industrial ethics that these three men stand out like beacon-lights of public virtue!"

But this "individualistic type of ethics," we are told, is now hopelessly inadequate. It is necessary that "the laws of the state and of industry" become "the corporate expression of our moral life" because—

"In so far as industry and politics do not reflect our moral ideals, they will necessarily annul our personal and private morality, for individual and public morality are but different aspects of one underlying moral life. The individual moral will does not function in a vacuum, but only in a social medium."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

UNITED STATES TIRE
UNITED STATES TIRE
Four Famous Tire Factories Uniting Their
Experience and Methods Have Made
United States Tires the Most Popular
Tires In the World

The Specialization of These World-Famous Factories Makes United States Tires Supreme

The conclusive proof that United States Tires are sweeping all before them is in the *actual* number in use, the ever-increasing demand and the consistent re-orders.

These famous tires contain the best that the greatest engineering skill and brains can give them---the best materials that experience and money can buy.

The unsurpassed and famous policy of four tremendous factories working as a unit has established in the tire world the expression for mileage,—

"As Good As United States Tires."

They are today the accepted standard for tire wear---the acknowledged goal of all competition---the criterion in the tire world of the fulfillment of the ideal manufacturing policy.

When you purchase United States Tires you are sure of these vitally important facts:

1. Of the organization behind these famous tires.
2. Of vast experience in tire building.
3. Of a tremendous company that actually backs up its tires and has *real* service branches.

In the history of the motor vehicle no one industrial move has meant so much to the true lovers of the automobile. As one instance,---witness the birth of those "Aristocrats of the Road"---the "Nobby Tread" and "Chain Tread."

Real United States Tire Company Service Branches in the Leading Cities

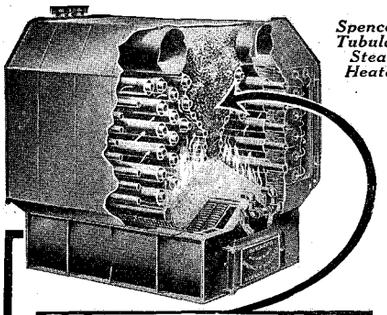
ATLANTA, GA. ..... 21 Houston St.	DAYTON, O. ..... 2d & Jefferson Sts.	LOUISVILLE, KY. ..... 904 S. Third St.	ROCHESTER, N. Y. ..... 195 East Ave.
BALTIMORE, MD. ..... 1100 Cathedral St.	DENVER, COLO. ..... 215-217 16th St.	MILWAUKEE, WIS. ..... 454 Milwaukee St.	SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH ..... 132 E. Second South
BIRMINGHAM, ALA. ..... 423 So. 20th St.	DES MOINES, IA. ..... 406 W. 9th St.	MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. ..... 1522-24 Hennepin Ave.	SAN ANTONIO, TEX. ..... 433 Main Ave.
BOSTON, MASS. ..... 863 Boylston St.	DETROIT, MICH. ..... 245 Jefferson Ave. E.	NEWARK, N. J. ..... 276 Halsey St.	SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. ..... 636 Van Nest Ave.
BUFFALO, N. Y. ..... 733 Main St.	FRESNO, CAL. ..... Masonic Temple	NEW ORLEANS, LA. ..... 609 Baronne St.	SAVANNAH, GA. ..... 307 Bull St.
BUTTE, MONT. ..... Park and Idaho Sts.	GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. ..... 17 Library St.	NEW YORK, N. Y. ..... Broadway & 58th St.	SEATTLE, WASH. ..... 814 E. Pike St.
CHARLOTTE, N. C. ..... 14 So. Church St.	HARTFORD, CONN. ..... Allyn and High Sts.	PHILADELPHIA, PA. ..... 329 No. Broad St.	ST. LOUIS, MO. ..... 3149 Locust St.
CHICAGO, ILL. ..... 1222 Michigan Ave.	HOUSTON, TEX. ..... 706 San Jacinto St.	PHOENIX, ARIZ. ..... 1st & Van Buren Sts.	SYRACUSE, N. Y. ..... 117 W. Taylor St.
CINCINNATI, O. ..... 1121 Race St.	INDIANAPOLIS, IND. ..... 527 N. Capitol Ave.	PITTSBURGH, PA. ..... 5929 Baum St., E. E.	TOLEDO, O. ..... 218 Erie St.
CLEVELAND, O. ..... 1908 Euclid Ave.	JACKSONVILLE, FLA. ..... 804 Main St.	PORTLAND, ORE. ..... 84 Seventh St.	WASHINGTON, D. C. ..... 1308 H St.
COLUMBUS, O. ..... 89 N. Third St.	KANSAS CITY, MO. ..... 1815 Grand Ave.	PROVIDENCE, R. I. ..... 18 Snow St.	WILKESBARRE, PA. ..... 60 Main St.
DALLAS, TEX. ..... 2022 Commerce St.	LOS ANGELES, CAL. ..... 923 Grand Ave.	RICHMOND, VA ..... 709 W. Broad St.	WORCESTER, MASS. ..... Graphic Arts

United States Tires

Made by the

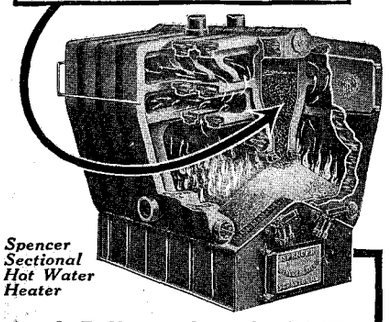
Largest Rubber Company in the World

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Spencer Tubular Steam Heater

The water-jacketed magazine holds a 12 to 24-hour coal supply, feeding automatically.



Spencer Sectional Hot Water Heater

Coal Bills reduced ONE-THIRD to ONE-HALF; coaling ordinarily but once a day; even heat 10 to 12 hours without attention—these *are* unusual advantages, but thousands of

Spencer
Steam or Hot Water
Heater

owners *know* from experience that these are *facts.*

Magazine Feed—The "Spencer" water-jacketed magazine holds a 12 to 24-hour coal supply, feeding automatically. Sloping grates insure even depth of fire and perfect combustion.

Cheap Fuel The "Spencer" successfully burns the cheapest sizes of hard coal, such as No. 1 Buckwheat anthracite, and other inexpensive Southern and Western coals, at a saving of $2 to $3 per ton, and requires no more tons than do ordinary heaters of the larger, expensive grades.

For Apartments and Residences The "Spencer" keeps up heat all night if desired without attention. No cold rooms due to the janitor "banking fire." In residences, filled in the morning, the "Spencer" will maintain heat all day without attention. The "women folks" need never shovel coal.

For Greenhouses As the "Spencer" maintains uniform heat all night without attention, it is especially adapted to greenhouses. Equally efficient for public buildings, office buildings, schools, institutions, etc.

Free Books *Our new complete catalog, also booklet giving the experiences of numerous "Spencer" owners in various localities, will help you solve the important heating question. Free for the asking.*

SPENCER HEATER CO.

800 People's National Bank Bldg., Scranton, Pa.

Branch Offices: New York City, 501 Fifth Ave., Cor. 42nd St. Chicago, 187 N. Dearborn St. Philadelphia, Morris Bldg. Boston, 79 Milk St. St. Louis, 1407 Olive St. Detroit, Ford Bldg. Buffalo, 1377 Main St. Denver, 523 Seventeenth St. Canadian Sales Representatives: Winnipeg, The Waldon Co., 92 Princess St. Toronto, The Waldon, Co., Lumsden Bldg.

SPENCER HEATER CO., Scranton, Pa. 800
Please mail your books free.

Name_____

_____

My heating contractor_____

CURRENT POETRY

SOON after the death of Alfred Austin, *T. P.'s Weekly* (London) invited its readers to send in their votes for a successor to him. Of the twenty poets who were named (parenthetically it may be noted that Mr. Robert Bridges was tenth on the list), Mr. Rudyard Kipling received most votes. This was to be expected: Mr. Kipling's undisputed gifts are of a sort that appeals to the public. His hearty colloquial songs and his stirring patriotic odes appeal even to those who are not habitual readers of verse. The noticeable fact to be observed about this poll is that the second largest number of votes was received by Mrs. Meynell. Now, Mrs. Meynell is not what would be called a "popular" poet; her verse is intellectual, spiritual, a little aloof, perhaps, from the common thought of the people. And for verse of this lofty, almost austere, sort to be widely read is surely a proof of its excellence. The clever poet-aster gets a hearing by writing of things, however trivial, which are of immediate interest. Only a great poet can command attention to poems on the immortal themes.

Mrs. Meynell, like her friend Francis Thompson, is a poet of the spirit rather than of the flesh; she is concerned chiefly with the adventures of the soul. A collected edition of her poems has recently been published by Charles Scribner's Sons in a beautiful blue and silver book with a frontispiece from Sargent's portrait. From it we quote the following poems. It is difficult to read them without the conviction that here is work of enduring splendor; poetry that our children's children will regard as a rich heritage. Few literary events of our generation have greater importance than the publication of this small volume of noble poetry.

Some months ago these columns contained Mrs. Meynell's "Christ in the Universe," reprinted from a London magazine. It is perhaps the most striking poem in the collection, but "The Shepherdess" is equally beautiful and more intimate in its appeal.

The Shepherdess

BY ALICE MEYNELL

She walks—the lady of my delight—
  A shepherdess of sheep.
Her flocks are thoughts. She keeps them white;
  She guards them from the steep;
She feeds them on the fragrant height,
  And folds them in for sleep.

She roams maternal hills and bright,
  Dark valleys safe and deep.
Into that tender breast at night
  The chastest stars may peep.
She walks—the lady of my delight—
  A shepherdess of sheep.

She holds her little thoughts in sight,
  Tho gay they run and leap.
She is so circumspect and right;
  She has her soul to keep.
She walks—the lady of my delight—
  A shepherdess of sheep.

Many poets have sung of woman-suffrage; few of their songs were worth hearing. In Mrs. Meynell's skilful hands the subject becomes heroic.

Saint Catherine of Sienna

BY ALICE MEYNELL

(Written for Strephon, who said that a woman must lean or she should not have his chivalry.)

The light young man who was to die,
  Stopt in his frolic by the state
Aghast, beheld the world go by;
  But Catherine crossed his dungeon gate.

She found his lyric courage dumb,
  His stripling beauties strewn in wrecks,
His modish braveries overcome;
  Small profit had he of his sex.

On any old wife's level he,
  For once—for all. But he alone—
Man—must not fear the mystery,
  The pang, the passage, the unknown.

Death. He did fear it, in his cell,
  Darkling amid the Tuscan sun;
And, weeping, at her feet he fell,
  The sacred, young, provincial nun.

She prayed, she preached him innocent;
  She gave him to the Sacrificed;
On her courageous breast he leant,
  The breast where beat the heart of Christ.

He left it for the block, with cries
  Of victory on his severed breath.
That crimson head she clasped, her eyes
  Blind with the splendor of his death.

And will the men of modern years
  —Stern on the Vote—withhold from thee,
Thou prop, thou cross, erect in tears,
  Catherine, the homage of his knee?

Mysticism is a word much abused of late years. Now every morbid writer with a smattering of Oriental mythology calls himself a mystic. But mysticism is not dead—and here it appears in lines that St. Theresa herself would enjoy:

A General Communion

BY ALICE MEYNELL

I saw the throng, so deeply separate,
Fed at one board—
The devout people, moved, intent, elate,
  And the devoted Lord.
Oh struck apart! not side from human side,
  But soul from human soul,
As each asunder absorbed the multiplied,
  The ever unparted whole.

I saw the people as a field of flowers,
  Each grown at such a price,
The sun of unimaginable powers
  Did no more than suffice.

A thousand single central daisies they,
  A thousand of the one;
For each, the entire monopoly of day;
  For each, the whole of the devoted sun.

As a contrast to this, we quote "November Blue"—a bit of vivid impressionism, with no direct philosophical message.

November Blue

BY ALICE MEYNELL

(The golden tint of the electric lights seems to give a complementary color to the air in the early evening.—Essay on London.)

O heavenly color, London town
  Has blurred it from her skies;
And, hooded in an earthly brown,
  Unheaven'd the city lies.

(*Continued on page* 294)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Willys Utility Truck

$1250

(Chassis Only)

The first truck of this power and capacity to be sold below $1500

Too much stress has been laid on the efficiency of the truck as an economic factor, and too little or no attention has been paid to the matter of initial costs. You have read a vast amount of comparative economic data in reference to the operation and application of trucks to your business—all of which was very fitting, proper and right. You have heard considerable about ***truck costs vs. horse costs.*** But so far, the simple subject of ***truck costs vs. truck costs*** has been ignored.

This is due to various reasons. The most prominent of which is the inability of most manufacturers to produce trucks on a large enough scale to effect any practical reduction in the retail selling price.

But this is exactly what we have done.

The Willys Utility truck is being manufactured in lots of ten thousand and ***this is what brings down the price.*** This is the largest production of trucks ever attempted.

It is the first really standardized truck the world has ever had.

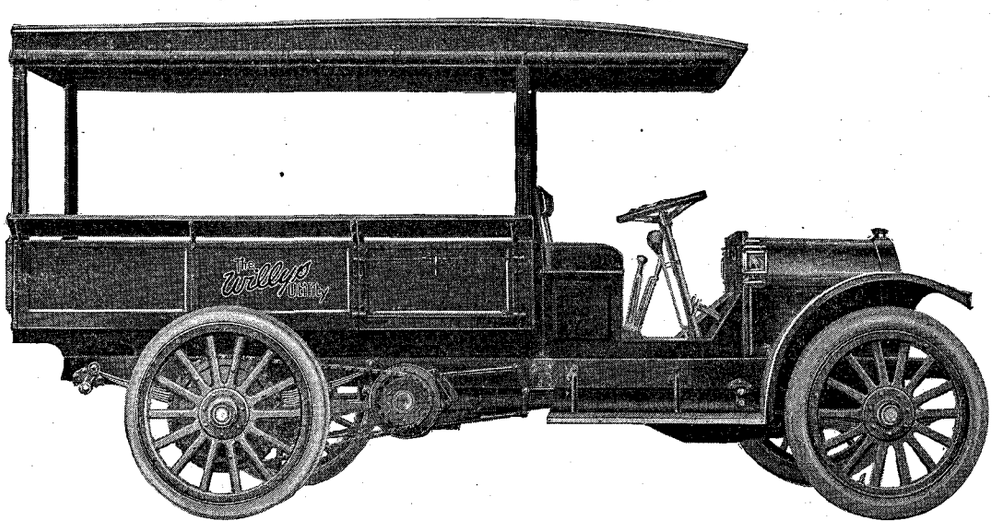
This truck has a powerful thirty-five horsepower motor, which is controlled by our patented governor. It is impossible for the truck to be driven over eighteen miles an hour. It has a heavily reinforced pressed steel frame; both the front and rear axles are unusually rugged; it has a three-speed transmission—three forward and one reverse; it has 34x4½ pneumatic tires on the front, and 36x3½ solid tires on the rear. The distribution of weight is correctly solved.

We can supply bodies adaptable to any line of business.

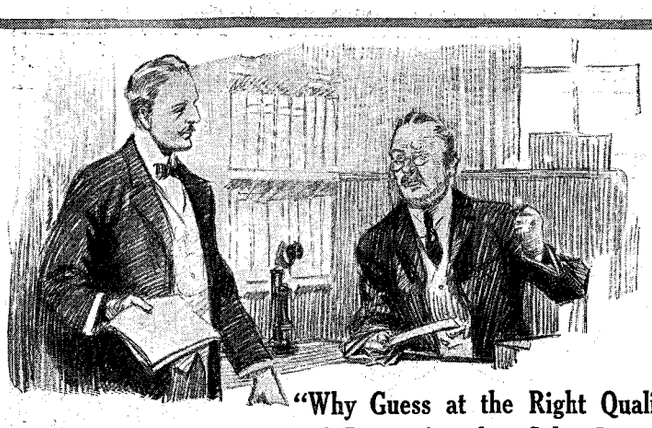
Look up our nearest dealer. If there is none near you, write us direct. Specifications, literature and all advice gratis.

Please address Dept. 1

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



"Why Guess at the Right Quality of Paper for that Sales Letter?"

These Bond Papers bear the

Trade-Mark
Water-Mark

COUPON BOND
AGAWAM BOND
BANKERS BOND
CONTRACT BOND
DEBENTURE BOND
DERBY BOND
HICKORY BOND
INDENTURE BOND
JAPAN BOND
PERSIAN BOND
RIVAL BOND
ROMAN BOND
SECURITY TRUST BOND
STANDARD BOND

There are Thirty-Four in all.

"The Letter itself is good—corking good—but why not be absolutely certain that the Paper on which it is written will increase, and not decrease, its pulling power?

"There is a certain Bond Paper that will make that Letter most efficient—a specific Quality, Weight and Color that will unquestionably increase its attention-value, and give us greater returns per dollar expended.

"Then why guess—why theorize? Let us know now exactly what Paper will be best for us to use."

That is it! Why guess at Paper Efficiency when you don't have to?

In our Portfolio—"How to Buy Business Correspondence Paper"—you will find Samples of "EAGLE A" Bond Papers and an analysis of their adaptability for certain Business Uses—the best recommendations and advice based on the practice and experience of Advertising Men and other Shrewd Paper Buyers.

[Write for this Portfolio Today, but please write on your Business Letter-Heading.]

AMERICAN WRITING PAPER CO.
25 MAIN STREET, HOLYOKE, MASS.

Twenty-Nine Mills under one management spell economy in making and selling. As a result, you get the utmost in paper quality at the price when you buy

"EAGLE A" WRITING PAPERS
TRADE MARKED WATER MARKED

Sold by good printers and lithographers everywhere

ANYONE USING FIGURES NEEDS IT to check mental calculations. For General Office or Personal Desk. **Over 60,000 in use**—mostly sold thru recommendation. Guaranteed—money refunded if not satisfactory after 10 days trial.

Buy from your stationer or order direct. Agents Wanted.

G. Gancher, A.A.M.Co.
119 W. Broadway, New York

Time-Tested Investments

OUR 6% First Farm Mortgages have stood the test for 30 years. Send for descriptive pamphlet "A" and list of offerings. Highest references.

E. J. LANDER & CO., Grand Forks, N. D.

Perfect Prints From Poor Pictures

We make beautiful, artistic prints from photographs, Daguerreotypes, kodak or faded pictures. Make any change you desire and remove all defects. They look like copies from the old masters. Finished in Sepia, Plat or Buff. Any size or quantity, $8.00 to $50.00 doz. Guaranteed satisfactory. Descriptive booklet and specimen prints sent free.

NATIONAL ART LEAGUE
259 L. Granby St., Norfolk, Va.

Just Out!

New, wonderful sensation. **No experience necessary to operate the**

'Mandel-ette'

A One Minute Camera that takes and finishes pictures in 1 minute

NO PLATES—NO FILMS—NO DARK-ROOM

The **"Mandel-ette"** weighs 24 ounces. Embodies **camera**, developing chamber and dark-room. Special lens with universal focus. Perfect working shutter. Capacity 50, size 2 1-2x3 1-2 inch post cards, **loads in daylight.** Everything simple—a child can operate it.

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER

To introduce the "Mandel-ette" everywhere, we will send you **complete outfit for $5.** By parcel post 50 cents extra. **Money back if not satisfied.** Outfit includes "Mandel-ette" Camera and supplies to make 16 finished post cards. (Additional cards, 25 cents per package.) Send $5 with this ad today or write for **FREE,** descriptive booklet.

THE CHICAGO FERROTYPE COMPANY
A79 Ferrotype Bldg. Chicago, Ill. or Dept. A79, 69 Delancey St. New York City, N. Y.

CURRENT POETRY

(*Continued from page* 292)

No longer standard-like this hue
Above the broad road flies;
Nor does the narrow street the blue
Wear, slender pennon-wise.

But when the gold and silver lamps
Color the London dew,
And, misted by the winter damps,
The shops shine bright anew—
Blue comes to earth, it walks the street,
It dyes the wide air through;
A mimic sky about their feet,
The throng go crowned with blue.

There are Stevensonian romance and Stevensonian irony in the following lines, which we take from *The Smart Set*. Mr. Sterling is as successful in slight, half-humorous verse like this as in elaborate and studied efforts like "The Wine of Wizardry."

The Master Mariner

BY GEORGE STERLING

My grandsire sailed three years from home,
And slew unmoved the sounding whale:
Here on a windless beach I roam
And watch far out the hardy sail.

The lions of the surf that cry
Upon this lion-colored shore
On reefs of midnight met his eye:
He knew their fangs as I their roar.

My grandsire sailed uncharted seas,
And toll of all their leagues he took:
I scan the shallow bays at ease,
And tell their colors in a book.

The anchor chains his music made
And wind in shrouds and running gear:
The thrush at dawn beguiles my glade,
And once, 'tis said, I woke to hear.

My grandsire in his ample fist
The long harpoon upheld to men:
Behold obedient to my wrist
A gray gull's feather for my pen!

Upon my grandsire's leathern cheek
Five zones their bitter bronze had set:
Some day their hazards I will seek,
I promise me at times. Not yet.

I think my grandsire now would turn
A mild but speculative eye
On me, my pen and its concern,
Then gaze again to sea—and sigh.

For a while Mr. Louis Untermeyer has forgotten the immediate present and has written of a tragedy that belongs to every age. He has made his fourteen lines splendidly effective. The poem is taken from *Harper's Magazine* for August.

Folk-Song

BY LOUIS UNTERMEYER

Back she came through the flaming dusk,
And her mother spoke and said:
"What gives your eyes that dancing light,
What makes your lips so strangely bright,
And why are your cheeks so red?"
"Oh, mother, the berries I ate in the lane
Have left a stain."

Back she came through the faltering dusk
And her mother spoke and said:
"You are weeping, your footstep is heavy with care,
What makes you totter and cling to the stair,
And why do you hang your head?"
"Oh, mother—oh, mother, you never can know—
I loved him so!"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

A PLAIN-TALKING SWEDE

JOHN LIND, President Wilson's unofficial envoy to Mexico, is said to be just as plain as his name. Out in Minnesota, where he used to be Governor, and in the national House of Representatives, of which he was a member for three terms, Mr. Lind has a reputation for simplicity of manner and directness of speech. He was born in Sweden in 1854, and came to this country with his parents when he was fourteen. Like thousands of other Swedish immigrants, the Linds went to Minnesota. John Lind left school when he was seventeen, taught in a country school for a couple of years, and then studied at the University of Michigan for two years, after which he practised law at New Ulm, a small county-seat town in his own State. After a good many years of practise in the country, he went to Minneapolis, where he became a member of the law firm of Lind & Ueland. But he held office before he went to the city. The New York *Sun* gives us the story of his career:

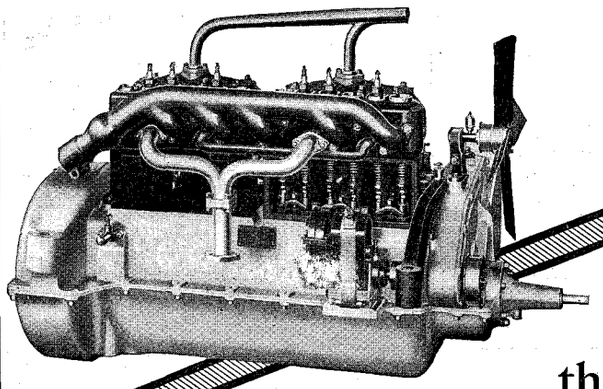
From 1881 to 1885 he held his first political office, receiver at the land office in Tracy, Minn. In 1887, two years after he quit the land office, he was elected to Congress. By this time he had been pretty well over the State and had lived and worked in half a dozen places. Minnesotans in goodly numbers knew John Lind for a calm, self-contained, capable, good-hearted lawyer who never beat about the bush, and who usually managed to call the other fellow's bluff.

Lind was in Congress six years straight from 1887 to 1893. Then the vicissitudes of politics spared him not and he went back to applying the laws he had helped make. But pretty soon war was declared with Spain—in 1898, if you remember. Lind said little but did much, with the result that he served as first lieutenant and quartermaster of the Twelfth Minnesota Volunteers throughout the war. Some thought he shone most as a lieutenant; others liked the grub he handed out, and all agreed that in spite of that very sober face of his he was an honor to the regiment.

Something left out? Oh, yes, come to think of it, Lind had run for Governor of Minnesota on the Democratic ticket in 1896—very bad year that for Democrats. And then he went into the war, and when he came out what did he do but let a lot of pleased Democrats and fellow citizens name him for Governor again! The noteworthy thing about the nomination this time was that John Lind was elected.

That was in 1899, and he held office till 1901. Fickle Swedes and other Minnesotans had turned on him in 1900 and refused to reelect him. John Lind took his defeat calmly. He just stuck around practising law when he got a chance, which was often, and then ran for Congress again. Those who couldn't see him for Governor a second time sent him back to Washing-

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER
50c per case of 6 glass stoppered bottles



Continental 6 P
1914 Model

What is the motor in your car to be?

No wonder the name "automobile" has given way to "motor car," for the motor represents more than twenty per cent. of the manufacturing cost and seventy-five per cent. of any car's service-giving possibilities. Its making is a science in itself.

In the perfected Continental Six, such as you find in so many of the famous cars, there are exactly 1292 listed parts.

On practically every one of these 1292 parts the principal operation was done by some costly machine designed for this one precise duty and manned by a skillful mechanic who is an expert in this single detail of production.

Follows the refining, microscopic in exactness down to the half of a thousandth part of an inch; the assembling—each of these 1292 parts carefully, accurately placed in its proper position; the proving slowly, step by step; the final inspection when the motor goes from test to test until it leaves the Continental factory a silent, powerful power plant, ready to carry some sterling car through thousands of noiseless miles.

Nearly two thousand skillful brainy workers, a perfect organization and a large capital are centered upon the production of the forty-odd thousand Continental motors specified by over sixty of the leading motor vehicle builders of the country for their 1914 production.

These men, manufacturers with national reputations, willingly stake their future on the Continental motor.

It would pay you, as a purchaser, to investigate the reason of their faith.

CONTINENTAL MOTORS
Powerful as the Nation
AMERICAS STANDARD

Continental
Motor Mfg. Co., Detroit
Factories: Detroit and Muskegon, Mich.

SELF-CONTROL, and How to Secure It
By Paul Dubois, M.D. $1.50, *net*; by mail, $1.60.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

WE SHIP ON APPROVAL
without a cent deposit, prepay the freight and allow 10 DAYS FREE TRIAL.
IT ONLY COSTS one cent to learn our *unheard of prices* and *marvelous offers* on highest grade 1914 model bicycles.
FACTORY PRICES *Do not buy* a bicycle or a pair of tires from *anyone* at *any price* until you write for our large Art Catalog and learn our *wonderful proposition* on first sample bicycle going to your town.
RIDER AGENTS everywhere are making big money exhibiting and selling our bicycles.
We Sell cheaper than any other factory, TIRES, Coaster-Brake rear wheels, lamps, repairs and all sundries at *half usual prices*.
Do Not Wait; write *today* for our *special offer*.
MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. T-172 CHICAGO

Cedar Moth Bags

Manufactured by special process for a *Sweet-Smelling Moth Preventive of Lasting Qualities*. The odor is strong, wholesome and pleasant, and as specially prepared by us, is lasting and most effectively repellent to moths and their like. One or more of our *Fragrant Cedar Moth Bags*, in your trunks, wardrobes, or closets, has the effect of making each equal to an expensive "Cedar Chest" of old time renown.
30c each, or 8 postpaid for $2.00 on receipt of price.
Fragrant Balsam Pillows 65c each, or two postpaid $1.00.
Blue Ridge Balsam Pillow Co.
Dept. B, Azalea, N. C.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Wouldn't It Be Fine

If you could whenever desired and at an operating expense of less than 2 cents per 1000 gallons, apply water to your garden, orchard, or greenhouse plants in the form of fine rain at the rate of an inch in less than four hours? All this can be accomplished by using the **Campbell Combination Oil Engine Pumping Outfits** and the

CAMPBELL AUTOMATIC

IRRIGATION SPRINKLERS

The Campbell Automatic Irrigation Sprinkler is something entirely new. It covers four times the area of any other practical sprinkler, the distribution is perfect over the entire surface covered, the discharge streams are entirely unobstructed and cannot become clogged by sediment or pipe scale, it operates on very low pressures, requiring inexpensive pumping machinery, and has bell metal balls with removable Tobin Bronze Bearings, thus making it practically indestructible. **It solves the irrigation problem.**

For out-door use the sprinklers are placed 50 ft. distant in every direction on 6 foot ¾ inch stand pipes connected to underground pipe system through which water is supplied to the sprinklers under pressure, preferably from our Combination Pumping Outfits, and so arranged that as large an acreage as the pump will supply can be turned on at one time. For greenhouse use the sprinklers are placed 35 feet apart on pipe 8 feet high extending lengthwise the building, and are operated in an inverted position.

Special Introductory Offer Send us $2.00 and we will mail you postpaid sample of regular Brass Irrigation Sprinkler to any point in the United States with full instructions for installing and operating. Nickle Plated Sprinkler for lawn, park or cemetery use complete with 4 foot stand pipe with connections for attaching to ¾ inch hose, delivered via Parcel Post or express $6.00. After November 1st price on regular Brass Sprinklers will be $3.00. **Our booklet "Modern Irrigation" on request.**

J. P. CAMPBELL, Dept. B-5

218 EAST BAY STREET JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

References: Dun, Bradstreets or any bank in Jacksonville

THE SOUL

By J. W. Corey, M.D. 40 years' Study and Research. THERE IS NOTHING LIKE IT IN THE WORLD. The Soul is no longer a mystery. Its organ has been discovered and can be developed with mathematical exactness. Scientific, interesting and attractive. Transforms Man into Superman. It is the first scientific Text-book on the Soul ever published. Do you know anything about the Soul? If not, you can know if you desire to know. It is happiness, peace and joy to those who do know. The Soul is as superior to the Mind, as the Sun is to the Moon. The Soul soars, the Mind grovels. Doctors, Lawyers, Preachers, Teachers, Psychologists, Sociologists and general readers should have a copy for reference. It solves life's problems. The Soul keeps us young. Good paper; Clear type; 12 chapters; Silk cloth binding; Gold letters. Booksellers and Librarians say it is first class. The Soul should be well clothed. Can be consulted with profit every day in the year. $1.00 Postpaid. Prospectus 2 cents. **Order Now.**

Progressive Publishing Co., 523-C, W. 8th St., Los Angeles, Cal., U.S.A.

ton, and so he spent the years 1903 to 1905 listening to debates and offering a few remarks, laws, and amendments himself and sending home a reasonable amount of seeds to make glad the Minnesota wilds or tame places, according to his constituents' surroundings.

Meanwhile other things had come to Lind. He was made president of the board of regents of his alma mater, the University of Minnesota, and various clubs took him in, tho not badly, including the Minneapolis Club and the Odin Club. And also the Congressman and ex-Governor had made himself a very cheerful home indeed at 1775 Colfax Avenue, Minneapolis, a home furnished with Mrs. Lind and young Linds and a pleasant resort after a hard day at the office in the New York Life Building.

So there you have the outline of John Lind's career—plain, severe, candid, and yet inspiring in its record of reserved achievement.

An episode in Lind's life that shows the plain, frank person he is a little better than any other came in 1910. He had declared that under no circumstances would he be a candidate for Governor again. Having said this with his usual way of meaning what he said, Lind started for Alaska, that being a cool and pleasant place in July, better even than Minneapolis.

What had stirred Lind to a refusal of a renomination was the matter of county option. Lind was for it. Months before the convention he had made plain his belief that the Democratic State platform should contain a county option plank. But in spite of years and years of experience with their man the politicians went around saying over and over that John Lind didn't mean it, not this time. If county option were quietly ignored and Lind were nominated he wouldn't refuse to run, said the politicians.

Lind had got as far toward Alaska as Everett, Wash., in July when the State convention was held. The politicians went around patting each other on the back at the success of their little scheme. The antioptionists were in control of things and they honored Lind's scheme of putting it up to the counties by paying no attention to it at all in the platform that was adopted without dissent.

Then they nominated Lind for Governor. No one else's name was even mentioned. That showed how much they wanted the man.

Lind's son, who is a business man at Everett, and who was entertaining his father ere the pilgrimage north, wired the convention, after it had done its work, that it might as well reconvene and do the job right. His father wouldn't run, and still meant it. Lind himself gave out a little statement to the same effect, and then to escape being pestered went into the woods for a day or two. Within a week he had sailed for Alaska without once looking Minneapolisward.

Back home they couldn't understand, that is the politicians couldn't. Running around in narrowing circles, they said John Lind was merely tired and out of sorts and would come back from Alaska refreshed and reinvigorated for a short run and a long term.

When the traveler got back to Washington State in August there was immense

Peck & Peck

ANNUAL SALE OF HOSIERY

An exceptional opportunity for the readers of "The Digest" to secure their hosiery wants. In addition to **20% Discount** on all regular stock goods described in our 1913 catalog, 15 lines of Men's, Women's, and Children's Hosiery will be closed out at

REDUCTIONS UP TO 40%

Every article guaranteed perfect and as described. Catalog, with sale price list, mailed upon request.

Kindly address Dept. P.

Peck & Peck

Three Fifth Avenue Shops

588 at 48th St. | 481 at 41st St. | 230 at 27th St.

New York

HAVE YOU A DOG?

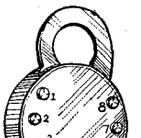
Keep your dog well—his coat glossy—limbs supple—spirits high—by securing free medical advice from Polk Miller, and by using "Sergeant's Condition Pills," the greatest known tonic for dogs, and "Sergeant's Sure Shot" capsules for worms—they never fail—price 50c and $1.00 per box at druggists and sporting goods stores, or prepaid direct by mail. Send 50c for Polk Miller's great 64-page illustrated book on "Dogs and How to Treat Them." No dog owner should be without it.

POLK MILLER DRUG COMPANY 809 Main St., Richmond, Va.

ANTIQUES

of all kinds—large stock of OLD CHINA; old MAHOGANY FURNITURE; Copper, Brass, Pewter and old Cut Glass, old Blue Quilts; Colored English Prints; Old Mirrors; and Clocks. Almost Everything in Antiques. Catalog on request.

Mrs. ADA M. ROBERTS, Box 91
WASHINGTON, NEW HAMPSHIRE



No-Key Padlock Parcel Post Pd. $1.50

Just the thing for owners of Automobiles, Boats, Bicycles or Motorcycles—requires no key—no knobs to turn—no clicks to count—simply press down and up certain numbers—you can do it in the dark—made of solid brass and bronze, no iron or steel to rust—will last a lifetime—Try it—If not satisfied, money refunded—sent parcel post prepaid upon receipt of $1.50—Agents wanted.

AMERICAN SPECIALTY CO.
753 Oakwood Blvd. Chicago

THE RISE OF DEMOCRACY

By JOSEPH CLAYTON

Mr. Clayton presents the history of democracy from its inception in primitive tribal communities to its consummation in enfranchisement and representative government. He shows the march of the people in the struggle against absolutism, and utters a word of warning against the dangers of democracy. The book ends with a note of optimism, discussing the achievements and possibilities of democratic power.

12mo, cloth. $1.25 net; by mail $1.37

Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-60 Fourth Ave., New York

Saving Money for Authors

is the purpose of a handbook prepared by Frank H. Vizetelly, Litt. D., LL. D., Associate Editor of the "STANDARD DICTIONARY." Tells many possible economies learned from long experience. Explains copyright, how to market manuscripts, etc. ***"Preparation of Manuscripts for the Printer."*** Fifth revised edition just published. Cloth, 75c postpaid from **FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York.**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

cheerfulness among these folk in Minnesota over word that Lind had declined to say anything at all on his arrival from the North. Not a word had been pried out of him. That meant he was relenting, declared the anxious persons in his home State. Then came the awful blow. It was delayed until the middle of September, but was prepared and ready within a few days after Lind landed from Alaska. It took the shape of a letter absolutely refusing to run.

So there were the politicians, nearly flat. They simply had to hunt around and find another candidate, and when they had done so everything went wrong. But John Lind had demonstrated even to their satisfaction that when he says a thing he means it.

THE DISAPPEARING STREET-FAKER

STREET-FAKING is getting to be a lost art. The hawker of small novelties, who used to be a familiar sight on the sidewalks of the principal streets of the large cities, is making his last stand in the small towns and villages. A few years ago Broadway had more noisy novelty-venders than policemen, and now there are probably less than twenty to be found on that long and crowded thoroughfare. When asked what is the matter with their business the hawkers say, "The cops done it." The public generally looks upon street-faking as about the humblest possible commercial calling, but not so with the hawkers themselves; they consider their way of making a living just as respectable as that of the proprietors of department-stores. Perhaps the cleverest of all the pedlers is "Col." Bill McGuire, who is known as the dean of the fraternity. McGuire is nearly seventy, and has been the respected leader of the pedlers since 1876. Some of his interesting experiences are described in the New York *Press:*

As the Colonel talks you marvel. No silver-tongued orator was ever as rhetorical, no grammarian ever as punctilious. He has the thorough appreciation for words that lifts them from dull and prosaic dictionaries and invests them with all the iridescent splendor of an "Arabian Nights" jewel.

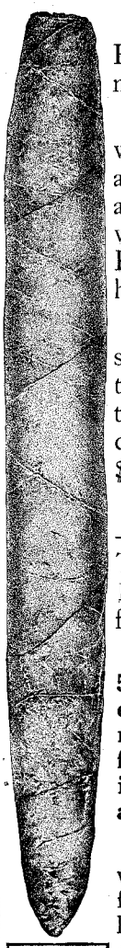
The Colonel is a Grand Army man. He served all through the war with the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania and the Fourth Delaware, and not long after, his education an asset which circumstances made it impossible for him to take advantage of, he began peddling novelties in New York City. Altho his life has been full of experiences of all sorts, he was reluctant to speak of them; his mind was too much concerned with the tragedy of the pedler brotherhood.

"For some time," said he, "I have endeavored, with all my energy, to enlist the sympathy of all I could in our case. We have suffered untold agony of mind and stomach since it was decreed that we should no longer be permitted to ply our trade upon the streets.

"If it were not for toleration a great

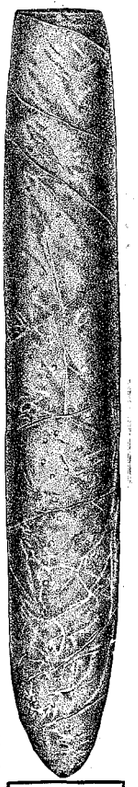
Which Shape Do You Like?

You can make your choice at my expense—and if you don't like either cigar better than what you are now smoking, the test won't cost you anything.



My Panatela at the left has a filler of long Cuban grown Havana leaf and a wrapper of genuine Sumatra. It is hand made in my clean Philadelphia factory.

My Club Special, at the right, is the same in material and workmanship as my Panatela, but being shorter and fatter it has a larger burning surface. This makes a slight difference in the character of the smoke. Men who hold their cigar in the hand generally like the Panatela shape. The smoker who keeps his cigar in his mouth sometimes prefers the Club Special shape.



I sell these cigars by the hundred direct to the smoker by mail. I have customers in every State in the Union—about 30,000 customers in all. Formerly these men smoked 10c, 3 for 25c and higher priced cigars, but they found mine quite as satisfactory at $5.00 per hundred.

Selling direct to the smoker, saves selling expense—it means that only *one* profit is to be made on a sale. That is why I claim to offer a 10c cigar for $5.00 per 100, and why I am able to prove my faith with the following offer:

I will, upon request, send 50 Shivers' Panatelas or 50 Club Specials to a reader of the Literary Digest, express prepaid. He may smoke ten cigars and return the balance at my expense, and no charge for the ten smoked if he is not pleased with them; if he is pleased with them and keeps them he agrees to remit the price, $2.50, within ten days.

Pick out the cigar you prefer or order 50 of each if you wish. Remember, if you like one of these cigars you have found a way to save on your cigar bills, and if you do not like them you lose nothing. I risk express both ways because I am confident you will like them.

A catalog showing all my cigars, including my El Rolinzo or Clear Havana line, will be sent you if you ask for it.

Shivers' Panatela EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE

Shivers' Club Special EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE

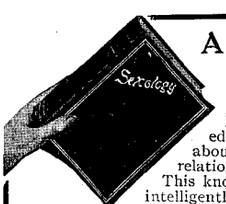
In ordering, please use business stationary or give reference and state whether you prefer mild, medium or strong cigars.

HERBERT D. SHIVERS, - - 913 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FIRST MORTGAGES ON IMPROVED FARMS ARE SAFE and yield 6% and 6½% **NET**
We collect and remit interest in N. Y. exchange without charge. Write for lists of mortgages and full details
THE DEVEREAUX MORTGAGE COMPANY
1017 Spalding Building, Portland, Oregon

Cast Bronze Signs
Bronze Memorial Tablets
Designs, Estimates and Illustrated Books Free.
Jno. Williams, Inc., Bronze Foundry
538 West 27th Street New York

Write on a postcard *what YOU want to know about* **Southern California**
The whole story will be mailed back to you *free.* A fascinating story about a fascinating country, where *you* intend to live sometime. For Special attention, address inquiries to
H. B. GURLEY, Ass't Sec.
Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles, Cal.



A Happy Marriage
Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.

Sexology
(Illustrated)
By William H. Walling, A.M., M.D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:
Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.
All in one volume. Illustrated. $2.00, postpaid.
Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents.
Puritan Pub. Co., 777 Perry Bldg., Phila., Pa.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

COLGATE'S
RIBBON DENTAL CREAM
TRADE MARK

M'GRAW ENGAGES DENTIST FOR GIANTS
No Disordered Stomachs if Good Teeth Will Prevent It.
Beginning on Sunday next the Giants will be drifting to Marlin, Tex., in readiness for the training trip with the Giants. Dr. E. J. Birs of this city is the dental expert engaged and it will be his duty to see that the players are all right as to teeth.
"More than once it has been my experience that players reporting in the spring, especially new players, have had trouble with their teeth," explained the Little Corporal. "That has hindered them in their training work of itself and then again a disordered stomach may result to hinder their progress still more. Therefore so far as the presence of a dentist in our retinue of experts is of value I purpose doing that much to promote good condition among my players."
COLGATE'S RIBBON DENTAL CREAM
COMES OUT A RIBBON ON THE BRUSH
CANNOT ROLL OFF THE BRUSH
DELICIOUS ANTISEPTIC ECONOMICAL

Drawing reproduced by the courtesy of Baseball Magazine

The Giants Know the Value of Good Teeth—GoodHealth

There is a message for every one in the news item shown here—the message that proper care of the teeth is necessary for work or play, for sport or study. Join the Good Teeth—Good Health Squad—begin to use Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream. It cleans the teeth thoroughly without scratching—it is antiseptic and checks decay-germs—It has a delicious flavor.

Your dealer has Colgate's—or we will send a generous trial tube on receipt of 4c in stamps

COLGATE & CO.
Dept. Y.
199 Fulton St., N. Y.

Makers of Cashmere Bouquet Soap—luxurious, lasting, refined.

Cash or Easy Payments

WRITE POSTAL FOR FREE BOOK

Save $25 to $75 On Your Furnace

and then save money in *fuel* year after year. That's the Kalamazoo offer. Factory price—on finest quality; then Furnace Experts to guide you—men who have studied thousands of heating problems. We'll send you *blue-print plans* showing the most *economical* way to put in your heating plant. Kalamazoo Furnaces are

Easy to Install—Easy to Pay for 30 Days' Free Trial and a Year's Test

Just think of what this means for *you*—the *best furnace*—the *best designed heating system*—with a *long free trial* and approval test and a $100,000 Bank Bond Guarantee that backs all—then you can take from three to eight months to pay if you want to.

Write now for furnace catalog No. 975 and get blue-print plans *free*. Mail postal card *today*.

Kalamazoo Stove Co., Manufacturers
KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN

We make a full line of Stoves, Ranges, Gas Stoves and Furnaces. We have three catalogs—ask for the one you want.

"A Kalamazoo Direct to You" Trade Mark Registered

And Gas Stoves Too

many beneficial things would not be going on as they are. And yet there is not the slightest toleration shown to us. The traffic that congests the streets is nothing but the thousands of vehicles of merchants who are merely conducting their business. And yet when we try to pursue ours we are arrested. The policeman will tell us to 'get out, and get out quick!'

"We know our place; we are humble men. We want only a little indulgence. I claim that in my career I have introduced many novelties which later had an extremely extensive sale, and so my work was meritorious. So with all of us.

"Take the dime savings-bank, for instance. The manufacturer was unable to sell them; no agent would purchase them. He let us take them, and we first tried them in Wall Street. The desire for those banks spread like-wild fire all over the country. It is to the honor, the glory, and the perseverance of the men of the street that this very beneficial novelty became so popular!

"We are honest, sober, and industrious men, who are being opprest. From some evil source has issued the word that we shall be exterminated. Will the public stand by and witness such needless and shameful murder?

"It was different in the old days. It was no rare occurrence for us to make $20 and $30 a day. But now, when we are in constant fear of the police, we are unable to concentrate. Then, too, the department- and five- and ten-cent stores have taken away much of our patronage.

"I have earned a vast amount of money in my time, but the folly of youth prevented my keeping it. And now I am satisfied if I can meet expenses. Very few of us sell in the city. We go to all the fairs and celebrations in nearby towns, and a great many of us go West.

"Do we pay for all the stock we take with us?" The Colonel smiled. "Well, we are all of a clan, you know. All of us have been at it many years, and if we have no money the 'boss faker'—the man who is jobber for the novelties, and once was a pedler himself—trusts us.

"I always have liked this business. There was a fascination I could never resist. I love crowds; I love excitement. I have seen plenty of it. The World's Fair in Chicago? Of course I was there; but, my dear sir, to me, who has attracted the crowds of New York City, that is as nothing.

"I remember when we sold 'Pigs in Clover,' What, you do not recall that? Well, it was a game whose object it was to roll the five little balls down a corrugated board into a little pen. That made a tremendous stir when it was first put on the streets. And it is one of the pleasing memories of my life to think of the crowds I used to entertain with it.

"Really, altho I want money, of course, that was almost too easy to sell. I like something a bit more difficult. There is an element of added interest in bringing out the subtle points of advantage of an article that is apparently unattractive; to hold people, sway them, convince them! See!" The Colonel pulled a small dictionary from his pocket.

"This," he continued, turning over its leaves, "is what I like to sell. If I had permission from the authorities to do so I

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

could make $5 a day selling them at five cents a copy. I have done it before, and the ability to do so again has not forsaken me."

WHY "MATTY" LASTS

EVERY baseball season produces a new crop of sensational pitchers who figure conspicuously in newspaper headlines from one year to a half dozen, but the fame of Christy Mathewson, of the New York Giants, seems to go on forever. The "Old Master" is the perennial wonder of the game. "Jack" Miller, of the Pittsburg Pirates, said the other day that "Matty" is undoubtedly better this season than he has been since 1908. "He not only has better control," says Miller, "but he has more stuff—better speed and a better curve ball." With his record of thirteen years of marvelous pitching, "Matty" is puzzling to a great many fans and players; they can not understand why he lasts so long. One explanation of his longevity is furnished by Max Carey, another Pittsburg player, in an interview printed in the Chicago *Post:*

"Mathewson has the ability and all that," said Carey, "but I believe the main factor that has held him up so long has been his love of the game. Thirteen years is a long time to be under fire. I'm no veteran myself—only a youngster at the game; but there are times when I'm tired out and would give a farm to break away for a long rest.

"But I've watched Mathewson closely and I've never seen him pitch a ball-game in which he didn't look as if he were having a lot of fun. He always looks as if he had rather be out there pitching than doing anything else. It doesn't look to be work with him, but only pure sport—an afternoon's romp as a business man might go out to play golf or tennis.

"Many in baseball," continued Carey, "slow up physically. But I believe a lot of others go back because they get stale on the game—get tired of it—get worn out and in a rut and are no longer able to go to it with any sort of relish. And when this happens it is drudgery, and no man can do good work.

"But after thirteen years baseball is still Mathewson's favorite sport. He either likes it immensely or he is the greatest actor I ever saw. He never has to drag himself out to the lot and force himself to play. The game appeals to him and he finds a lot of new things to study and work over all the time. He doesn't take it for granted that he has learned all there is to learn and go piking on mechanically. He refuses to get into a mental rut."

Carey's dope is undoubtedly to the point. Mathewson is a hard student and a close observer, whatever his undertaking. The physical side of baseball might tire one in a few years, but there are a million kinks to the game and new developments at every turn.

To Mathewson it is an eternal science. It is his specialty, and he finds enough of interest to keep him studying and working without a break. Naturally, this holds his interest. In each game he looks forward

For Everybody, Everywhere

For workers with hand or brain—for rich and poor—for every kind of people in every walk of life—there's delicious refreshment in a glass of

Coca-Cola

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

different and better in purity and flavor. The best drink anyone can buy.

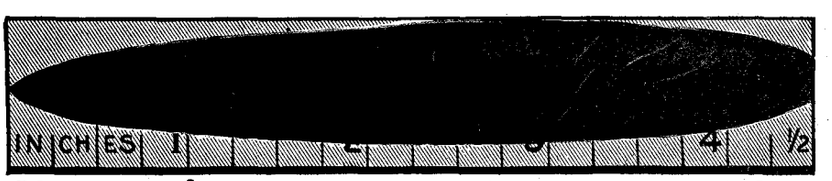
Delicious Refreshing

Be sure to get the genuine. Ask for it by its full name—to avoid imitations and substitution.

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY
ATLANTA, GA.

Send for Free Booklet.

Whenever you see an Arrow think of Coca-Cola.

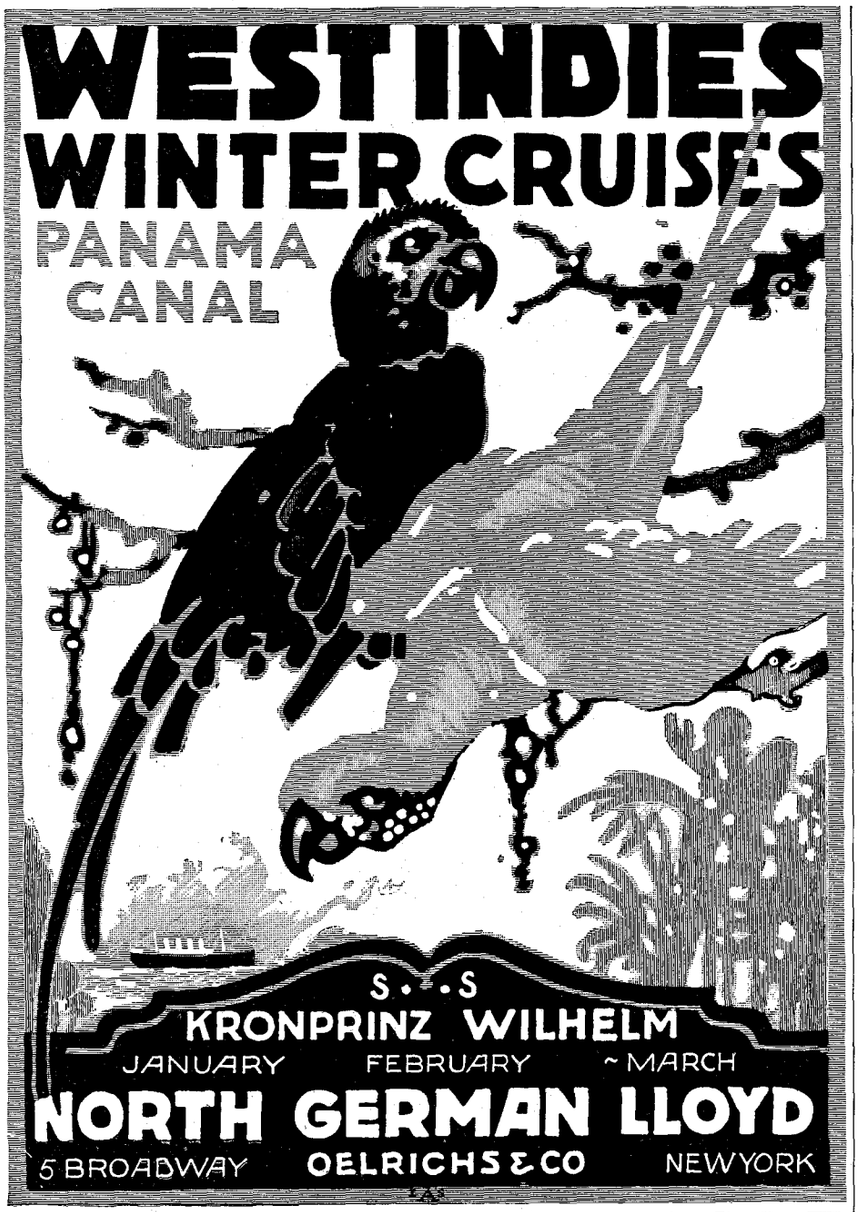


100 Edwin's GENUINE Havana Seconds $1.90
FROM FACTORY DIRECT TO YOU BY PARCELS POST

Made of pure imported Havana Picadura—leaves that are too short to roll into our 15c cigars. They're not pretty, have no bands or fancy decorations, but you don't smoke looks. Our customers call them Diamonds in the rough. None shorter than 4½ inches, some even longer. We limit you to 100 at this "Get Acquainted" price. Money cheerfully refunded if you don't receive at least double value. Mention strength when ordering. Our references, Dun or Bradstreet's or any Bank.

EDWIN CIGAR CO., INC.—Largest Mail Order Cigar House in the World
DEPT. 17 2338-2342 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



PANAMA

AND WHAT IT MEANS

By John Foster Fraser

The only story covering every phase of every thing connected with the great Canal, from an Englishman's point of view. Beautifully and profusely illustrated.

"The men, the machinery, the accomplished work, will be sharply defined and real to him who reads the story."—**The Scientific American, New York.**

Large 12mo, cloth, $1.75 *net*; by mail, $1.85.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York, N.Y.

"A DESK-BOOK OF ERRORS IN ENGLISH."

"The best language is that which most accurately conveys our meaning."—Confucius. The use of the proper words is a sign of culture and refinement. To facilitate their use, get the above book by Frank H. Vizetelly. Price, 75c.; by mail, 83c.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York

price $2 postpaid

Learn the Truth

Ignorance of the laws of life has led to very serious misfortunes,—and the dissipation of this ignorance will result in truer modesty, less disease and a happier and purer society.

The Education of Sex

A Digest from the Writings of
DR. JOHN COWAN
and other Eminent Authorities

Contains 25 Chapters, Illustrations.

The subject matter of some Chapters is

The True and False Objects in Marrying.
Who Should and Who Should Not Marry.
How to Select a Husband or Wife.
How to Obtain Perfect Offspring.
Pregnancy and Labor.
Labor and Nursing.
Anatomy and Physiology.
How to Insure Marital Happiness and Other Important Chapters.

The Education of Sex has the endorsement of leading Universities, Colleges, Schools, Eminent Statesmen and Preachers and Professors throughout the country.

Write for Booklet and Endorsements.

GRAVIC PUB. CO. Dept. 405, Middle City Station, Phila., Pa.

to some unexpected turn, or to trying out a batting weakness which he believes that he has discovered.

Another point in Mathewson's favor is the fact that he has never had a sore arm to work with. There are any number of pitchers who attempt to keep in shape, but who by nature are what is known as "sore-arm" workers, and who are therefore sadly handicapped. There's no great appeal in pitching a ball-game where every thrown ball is like the injection of a knife-blade into one's shoulder or elbow.

But in his entire career Matty has never drawn a sore arm. His arm has been tired and worn down from overwork, left without any snap in elbow or wrist, but a short rest has put him back in form. Much of which is due to the fact that he works easily, with little strain, and that he wastes no great amount of effort. Conservation of his natural pitching arm is the slogan of his administration, and there is no telling how many years he may continue to move along with the elect.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

A Hard Slam.—The *dernier cri* in bread-pudding is reported from the Restaurant Marguery, in Paris, which serves "Pudding à l'Ancienne."—*Chicago Tribune.*

As a Rule.—Willie—"Paw, what does argument pro and con mean?"

Paw—"The pro is your convincing statement, and the con is what the other fellow uses, my son."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Scaled It.—Mrs. Robinson—"And were you up the Rhine?"

Mrs. De Jones—"I should think so; right to the very top. What a splendid view there is from the summit!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Torture.—"Camp Life for Jersey Convicts."—Headline.

"Doesn't this come under the head of cruel and unusual punishment?"—*New York Sun.*

We discovered in the Canadian Soo a more glaring example of the c. and u. The town band performs on the lawn in front of the jail.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A Real Joy Thrill.—Old Peterby is rich and stingy. In the event of his death his nephew will inherit his property. A friend of the family said to the old gentleman:

"I hear your nephew is going to marry. On that occasion you ought to do something to make him happy."

"I will," said Peterby; "I'll pretend that I am dangerously ill."—*Boston Transcript.*

Not Badly Stung.—This story is credited to Bill Bowen, of Atchison: A man entered a store and bought three cigars and lighted one.

"Lord, this is a rotten cigar," he screamed.

"Say, man, what are you complaining about?" replied the dealer. "You have only three of those cigars, and I have a thousand. Be reasonable."—*Kansas City Star.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Easy Answer.—INSTRUCTOR (at night school)—"Give a sentence with the word 'metaphysician' in it."

SHAGGY-HAIRED PUPIL—"On his way home, Mr. Jones metaphysician."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Discourtesy.—"I don't think your father feels very kindly toward me," said Mr. Staylate.

"You misjudge him. The morning after you called on me he seemed quite worried for fear I had not treated you with proper courtesy."

"Indeed! What did he say?"

"He asked me how I could be so rude as to let you go away without your breakfast."—*New York Globe.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

August 7.—Col. F. S. Cody, the Anglo-American aviator, is killed with a passenger during a flight in a hydroaeroplane at Aldershot, England.

Between 40 and 50 men are killed or wounded in an all-day battle between Persian Government troops and Bakhtiari tribesmen in the streets of Teheran.

August 8.—The Peruvian towns of Caraveli and Quicacha, State of Arequipa, are reported destroyed by an earthquake.

August 9.—Cable dispatches say the Chinese rebels have retaken Nankin, the "Southern Capital."

August 10.—Dispatches say hundreds of lives have been lost in floods in Bengal.

The peace treaty between the Balkan States is signed at Bucharest.

Ex-Gov. John Lind, of Minnesota, special envoy to Mexico, reaches Mexico City.

August 12.—A Tokyo dispatch says the Japanese Government has intimated that it will not receive Felix Diaz as Ambassador from Mexico. Diaz, at Vancouver, cancels his ticket to Japan, but says he will go there via the Trans-Siberian Railway after touring Europe.

August 13.—F. August Bebel, the famous German Socialist leader, dies in Berlin at the age of seventy-four.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

August 8.—The Government's agricultural experts estimate in their August report a loss of 300,000,000 bushels of corn as a result of the July drought. The combined spring and winter wheat yield is placed at 744,000,000 bushels, the greatest since the record crop of 1901.

Senator Joseph F. Johnston, of Alabama, dies of pneumonia.

August 9.—It is announced that the Atlantic fleet will leave on its European cruise early in October.

President Wilson signs a bill forbidding aviators to fly over the Panama Canal zone without consent of the Government.

August 10.—The tax paid to the Federal Government on whisky, brandy, and beer during the fiscal year was $222,788,000; on cigarettes, cigars, smoking tobacco, and snuff, $75,890,000, and the revenue from playing-cards and oleomargarine swelled the total to $344,424,453.

August 12.—The Treasury Department bars deposits of the farm-relief fund from speculating banks.

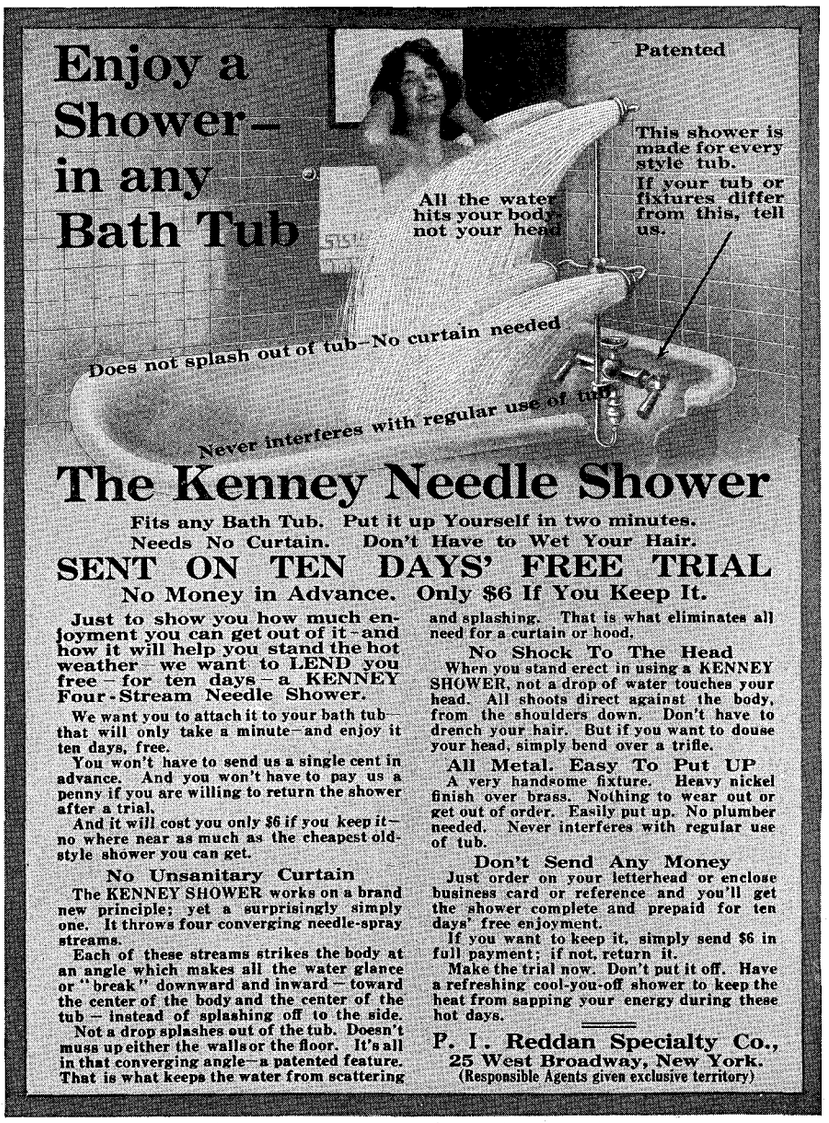
GENERAL

August 9.—One thousand copper-miners return to work, and with those already back in their places the Calumet, Mich., copper strike virtually is ended, say dispatches.

August 10.—Governor Sulzer, of New York, issues a statement denying appropriation of campaign funds for speculation in stocks.

August 12.—Representative Henry D. Clayton, of Alabama, is appointed by Governor O'Neal, to succeed the late Senator Joseph F. Johnston.

August 13.—The New York House of Representatives impeaches Governor Sulzer for alleged perjury, bribery, and false statement of campaign contributions.


Enjoy a Shower—in any Bath Tub
Patented
This shower is made for every style tub.
If your tub or fixtures differ from this, tell us.
All the water hits your body, not your head
Does not splash out of tub—No curtain needed
Never interferes with regular use of tub

The Kenney Needle Shower

Fits any Bath Tub. Put it up Yourself in two minutes.
Needs No Curtain. Don't Have to Wet Your Hair.

SENT ON TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL

No Money in Advance. Only $6 If You Keep It.

Just to show you how much enjoyment you can get out of it—and how it will help you stand the hot weather—we want to LEND you free—for ten days—a KENNEY Four-Stream Needle Shower.

We want you to attach it to your bath tub—that will only take a minute—and enjoy it ten days, free.

You won't have to send us a single cent in advance. And you won't have to pay us a penny if you are willing to return the shower after a trial.

And it will cost you only $6 if you keep it—no where near as much as the cheapest old-style shower you can get.

No Unsanitary Curtain

The KENNEY SHOWER works on a brand new principle; yet a surprisingly simply one. It throws four converging needle-spray streams.

Each of these streams strikes the body at an angle which makes all the water glance or "break" downward and inward—toward the center of the body and the center of the tub—instead of splashing off to the side.

Not a drop splashes out of the tub. Doesn't muss up either the walls or the floor. It's all in that converging angle—a patented feature. That is what keeps the water from scattering and splashing. That is what eliminates all need for a curtain or hood.

No Shock To The Head

When you stand erect in using a KENNEY SHOWER, not a drop of water touches your head. All shoots direct against the body, from the shoulders down. Don't have to drench your hair. But if you want to douse your head, simply bend over a trifle.

All Metal. Easy To Put UP

A very handsome fixture. Heavy nickel finish over brass. Nothing to wear out or get out of order. Easily put up. No plumber needed. Never interferes with regular use of tub.

Don't Send Any Money

Just order on your letterhead or enclose business card or reference and you'll get the shower complete and prepaid for ten days' free enjoyment.

If you want to keep it, simply send $6 in full payment; if not, return it.

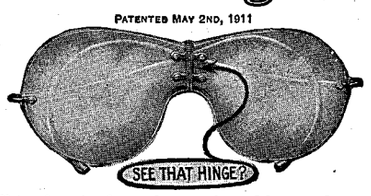
Make the trial now. Don't put it off. Have a refreshing cool-you-off shower to keep the heat from sapping your energy during these hot days.

P. I. Reddan Specialty Co.,
25 West Broadway, New York.
(Responsible Agents given exclusive territory)

THE STEPHENSON LYNN MASS.
NO FLIES. NO LITTER NO ODORS
UNDERGROUND GARBAGE RECEIVER
Thousands in use. Sold direct from factory. Guaranteed. Circular free
O. H. STEPHENSON, Mfr., 52 Farrar Street, Lynn, Mass.

The Autoglas

PATENTED MAY 2ND, 1911



This glass is the only comfortable goggle and only efficient eye protector made.

WITHOUT rims, **hinged at the center,** it is neat and inconspicuous. Conforms to the contour of the face, and at the same time affords absolutely unobstructed vision.

Price, with plain amber lenses, $5.00
Or with wearers correction, $9.00

Any Optician, Sporting Goods or Motor Supply House can equip you. If your dealer hasn't them, write to us. We will see that you get them.
Over 12,000 now in use.

F. A. HARDY & CO.
Department D. CHICAGO, ILL.

Prolong Your Vacation Pleasures

Make lantern slides of the pictures you take and enjoy them as brilliant, clear screen images—with the

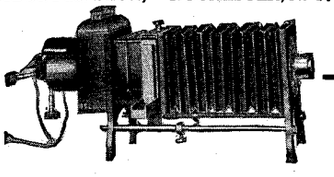
Bausch and Lomb Balopticon

The Perfect Stereopticon

Simple to operate, *mechanically* and *optically* accurate, very durable. Projects wonderfully true to life pictures from ordinary lantern slides or from slides made from your own negatives—it prolongs your vacation pleasures indefinitely.

Model B Balopticon - $18 and $22
Write for free booklet, "Fun and Profit from a Balopticon." It contains extended information about the Balopticon and its possibilities.

BAUSCH & LOMB OPTICAL CO.
512 St. Paul Street, ROCHESTER, N. Y.



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Tuxedo—A Hit with the Hit-Makers

HUNDREDS of the snappiest ball-players in the country—the clean-cut athletes who provide Americans with their greatest outdoor relaxation—enthusiastically endorse Tuxedo. This is the kind of endorsement that carries a convincing punch.

These men know that Tuxedo is a mild, pure tobacco, which can be smoked all day with pleasure. Tuxedo *can not bite* the tongue; it burns freely and smoothly, giving a cool, sweet smoke.

And thousands of the fans that pack the stands consider their pipeful of Tuxedo as half the enjoyment of their afternoon off.

FRED. CLARKE

Fred. Clarke, famous manager of the Pittsburgh Pirates, says:

"I'd advise every ballplayer to smoke Tuxedo. I do, always. I know of no other tobacco that gives the satisfaction that Tuxedo does."

Fred C Clarke

JOE TINKER

Joe Tinker, manager and shortstop of the Cincinnati National League Team, says:

"A pipeful of Tuxedo after a game is the most restful smoke I can find."

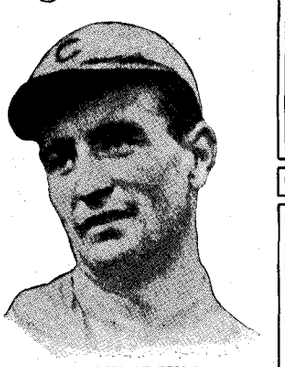
Joe B Tinker

MILLER HUGGINS

Miller Huggins, manager and second baseman of the St. Louis National League Team, says:

"I am for Tuxedo every time. It's cool, mild, fragrant—everything the ballplayer could want in his tobacco."

Miller J Huggins



JIMMY ARCHER

Jimmy Archer, of the Chicago Cubs, well-known catcher and "300" hitter, says:

"Tuxedo is my idea of a good smoke in every way—coolness, mildness, purity. Tuxedo is a winner."

Jimmy Archer

Tuxedo

The Perfect Pipe Tobacco

From the scoreboard man to the magnate in the private box, everybody on the grounds is "catching on to" the *supreme merit* of Tuxedo.

Tuxedo is made from the finest, mildest leaves of high-grade Burley tobacco, so treated under the famous *original* "Tuxedo Process" that it burns slow and cool, with a delightful flavor and aroma. The "Tuxedo process" makes it impossible for this perfect tobacco to bite or sting the most delicate throat or tongue.

Tuxedo has many imitators—in outward appearance. It has *no* equal in the pipe.

YOU CAN BUY TUXEDO EVERYWHERE

Convenient pouch, *inner-lined* with moisture-proof paper 5c

Famous green tin with gold lettering, curved to fit pocket 10c

In Glass Humidors, 50c and 90c

ROGER BRESNAHAN

Roger Bresnahan, famous catcher, now with the Chicago Cubs, says:

"Tuxedo appeals to me more than other tobaccos; it's so remarkably mild and soothing. Easily my favorite smoke."

Roger Bresnahan

Illustrations are about one-half size of real packages.

SAMPLE TUXEDO FREE—

Send us 2c in stamps for postage and we will mail you prepaid a souvenir tin of TUXEDO tobacco to any point in the United States. Address

TUXEDO DEPARTMENT
Drawer S
Jersey City, N. J.

JACK McINNIS

Jack McInnis, star first baseman of the Philadelphia Athletics, says:

"Tuxedo gives a cool, mild, smoke, and never affects the wind. Tuxedo is a tobacco that's always good."

John Mc Innis

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED